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PACIFIC MISSILE TESTS TO CONCLUDE 5 SEP

LD041123 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) -- In connection with the ending of planned launches of booster rockets, TASS is authorized to state that the following areas of the Pacific Ocean, as announced 1 September 1986, will be open to shipping and aircraft as of 5 September 1986:

An area with a radius of 70 nautical miles based on a center with the coordinates of 26 degrees 32 minutes north, and 173 degrees 18 minutes east, and an area with a radius of 30 nautical miles based on a center with the coordinates of 19 degrees 20 minutes north, and 174 degrees 25 minutes east.

PAPER REPORTS 2 SEP FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE

PM031241 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondents N. Zheleznov, V. Shishlin report: "The Scientists' Weighty Arguments"]

[Text] Is there a technical problem of verficiation in the path of the banning of nuclear tests, or is this nothing more than an out-of-date pretext to cover up for the lack of political will on the part of the American Administration? The answer to this question, as well as weighty arguments from scientists that testify to the possibility of verifying nuclear explosions of even a small yield, was presented to Soviet and foreign journalists at a press conference held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 2 September. Taking part were well-known Soviet scientists, including participants in the Soviet-American research that has been in progress for more than a month now in the Semipalatinsk region, in the environs of the Soviet test range.

Before giving a detailed answer to the question about scientific and technical means of verification, Academician Ye. p. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in his introductory address, I would like to stress that today, at last, there is a real, historic opportunity to put an end to nuclear weapons tests immediately and forever. The idea of a test ban is now directed toward an entirely specific objective -- that of ending the creation of new tapes of nuclear arms. The experience of past decades shows that successive rounds of improvements of weapons are the main source of tension and destablization in the world.

The intentions of the American side, the scientist observed, are clear from a statistical analysis of the various kinds of tests now taking place at U.S. test ranges. These tests are mainly directed toward the development [razrabotka] of new types of nuclear weapons. We are faced with the desire to create [sozdaniye] types of third generation weapons . It is important to note that these weapons are also intended for use in a space-based echelon of ABM defense, although this is contrary to the U.S. President's statements that such a defense would supposedly be nonuclear. This is a typical example of the profoundly contradictory stance of today's American Administration in defending the need to continue nuclear tests. The possibility is not excluded that the continuing tests in the United States are directed toward the creation [sozdaniye] of weapons of the neutron bomb type. And that, is is well-known, will provide support for the technical idea of local nuclear conflicts, which is rejected by the world public as an extremely destablilizing and dangerous avenue of arms development.

Hence it is clear, Ye. P. Velikhov went on, that ending nuclear tests is the key question of international life today. And a realistic solution to it -- that is, a concrete plan for the transition from a nuclear world to a nonnuclear world -- is contained in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement.

People across the ocean are, however, continuing to cast doubt on the seriousness of the Soviet Union's intentions of making our world safe for human survival. The vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences recalled the debate that has lasted not for years, but for decades about the problem of verifying that test explosions are not being carried out. Today, he stated, this argument is refuted by the common opinion of the entire world geophysical community of scientists. From the scientific and technical viewpoint the road to the conclusion of a complete nuclear test ban treaty is open. Accurate geophysical methods, which were recently discussed in Moscow at a prestigious international forum of scientists, make it possible to register explosions of even a very low yield. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the joint work being carried out by the Soviet-American group of seismologists in the environs of our testing range near Semipalatinsk.

But even after the authoritative words of the 36 countries' scientists at the Moscow forum, new arguments have been invented. Many have already emerged, but they have one thing in common -- they plumb inexhaustible depths of unfounded fantasy and are contradictory. It is suggested, for instance, that tests could be carried out in deep space, even outside the solar system. We are prepared to offer our conclusions about the absurdity of this farfetched project. It is also claimed that complex technical devices could be created that would entirely block the path for the spread of seismic waves. This too is without foundation. Such vast installations -- underground cavities -- can easily be detected with the use of space systems.

However sophisticated the opponents of a nuclear test ban may become in their quest for new obstacles, the scientist said in conclusion, one single conclusion suggests itself: The question of ending nuclear tests is today not a technical question, but a political question. That, in any event, is how it is assessed by the world public, which clearly understands who is continuing to test these lethal weapons and to what end.

The scientists then answered journalists' questions.

Question: The Soviet Union considers it possible to conclude a nuclear test ban treaty with the United States this year, and to sign it at a new summit meeting. What specifically are the questions of verification that must be resolved in order to ensure reliable compliance with such a treaty?

Answer: My personal opinion, Ye. P. Velikhov said, is expressed in the declaration unanimously adopted at the recent international forum of scientists in Moscow. As for the problem of verification of a complete nuclear test ban, we are convinced that the latest achievements in the sphere of seismology, combined with international procedures, including on-site inspection, will ensure a high degree of certainty that nuclear tests are no longer taking place. This certainty will be further strengthened if international scientific cooperation continues to develop. Today we have every means of verifying the reliablility of the fulfillment of this treaty.

The full range of seismological methods, and also space observation means, Prof I.L. Nersesov, leader of the comprehensive experiment by Soviet and American scientists, said, developing this theme, is quite sufficient to fully guarantee the fulfillment of an agreement on ending all nuclear explosions. [paragraph continues]

Both we and our American colleagues have sufficient seismological stations to determine with certainty the locality of an explosion. Our joint experiment in Semipalatinsk is aimed at studying the finer details of the process and accurately picking out against the background of natural "noises" signals of artificial origin. We are already confident that not even the smallest explosions will go unnoticed.

Answering a question from the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY on whether the Semipalatinsk experiment is of significance for the development of fundamental scientific research, M.B. Gokhberg, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Earth Physics, said: This will undoubtedly promote the more accurate prediction of approaching earthquakes.

Journalists asked Ye. P. Velikhov to comment on the American Administration's current objections to joining in the moratorium immediately.

The quanity of contradictions present in these objections, the scientist stated, indicates the weakeness of the U.S. Administration's position. First, all these arguements are being put forward in order to justify their position in the face of public opinion in their own country, which, especially since the Soviet moratorium, has been actively calling for an end to nuclear tests. In particular, it is suggested that nuclear tests are necessary because it is the only way the United States can guarantee the reliability and life cycle of the nuclear weapons already in the armory. This argument is patently farfetched, and not only scientists, but military experts say so. The thesis that ending nuclear tests will supposedly lead to the horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons is even more dubious. This is rejected outright by the countries that have signed the nonproliferation treaty.

I will add, A.A. Kokoshin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada, said, that a complex combination of interests lies behind the policy of continuing nuclear explosions, the policy of creating more and more new weapon systems. It would be incorrect to reduce the matter entirely to the interests of the weapons producers and their desire to make money from this business, although that does play a substantial role and affects the present administration's course. Political factors, however, are equally important: Many U.S. politicians associate their prosperity and their country's success with the policy of confrontation, a policy based on American military superiority.

Question: Do not the Russians gain more from the joint experiment than the Americans?

Answer: For scientists, this question does not arise. The entire experience of our work with our American colleagues shows that in this case everyone gains, and the biggest gain is in the trust between our countries. We remember how troubled the American seismologists were on the day our instruments in Semipalatinsk recorded an underground explosion in Nevada. Let us hope, they acknowledged, that the scientists will soon hear only silence from the Nevada range as well as the Semipalatinsk range...

Journalists inquired as to what is the minimum yield meaningful from the viewpoint of testing new weapons.

In order to create [sozdaniye] third-generation weapons, the scientists stated, tests on the scale of hundreds or tens of kilotons are needed. In order to create tactical nuclear weapons, tests of the order of a kiloton are needed. [paragraph continues]

Of course, kilograms and grams can be exploded, but it is hardly necessary to record them solely in order to see that both in the USSR and in the United States the geologists, road builders, and construction workers are carrying out their ordinary work with explosives. Explosions of military significance evidently do not occur below the threshold of one kiloton.

Asked whether American specialists will be able to continue their work in Kazakhstan in the event that the Soviet Union resumes tests, the scientists stressed that the main task of the joint research is to create the scientific and technical foundations for demonstrating the possibility of full verification of all nuclear tests. Our aim is not to study nuclear explosions, but to give the politicians the key to agreement, the key to a planet without nuclear weapons.

SHISHLIN VIEWS REPERCUSSIONS OF U.S. NUCLEAR STANCE

LD032212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] By this fall, the Soviet and U.S. positions on the question of the halting nuclear tests will be revealed. The Soviet position is well-known. Our country has extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 and this Soviet decision has met with wide international support, with a wave of sympathy and understanding.

But what is the U.S. position? The United States is continuing tests, along with sufficient propagandist cosmetics in Washington circles in line with this provocative action. First of all they state that halting all nuclear tests is America's long-term goal. However, before achieving this goal, they claim that it is necessary to make a deep reduction in strategic armaments, to find a solution for intermediate range strategic armaments, to solve both regional conflicts and almost all international political problems on the agenda. This is their first position. But it has to be regarded as a propagandist exercise -- on the whole a fairly clumsy one.

The second position is the tiresome theme of monitoring. It is typical that the United States speaks, without feeling ashamed, about the need for monitoring the halt to nuclear tests, or more precisely, monitoring nuclear tests -- although it knows perfectly well that the Soviet Union favors the strictest and fullest measures on monitoring in any decision on the problem of arms curtailment and limitation.

When the well-known Delhi Six proposed that experts of the Soviet Union and the United States and the experts of this group of states meet, the Soviet Union consented, but the United States has remained silent on this matter. Of course, the U.S. baldest argument on the Soviet decision is calling the Soviet actions propaganda. After all, this is propaganda by example. This is propaganda that is heard. The silence on Soviet nuclear proving grounds is being heard.

The diversity in positions is such today that it leads to the conclusion that we cannot speak of any conscientious U.S. attitude toward the Soviet-American dialogue. All this seriously clouds the prospects for the Soviet-American dialogue. All this seriously clouds the prospects for the Soviet-American summit meeting. After all, it is a matter of a serious meeting, of a meeting not for the sake of smiles, not for the sake of handshakes, but for solving at least a few substantial problems that concern the destinies of international security.

For this reason the question on halting nuclear tests has today become the object of a very serious, difficult struggle. Deadlocks grow from U.S. actions, but there is a way out of these impasses. I think the wave of support for Soviet initiatives will create a political climate in which the United States will find it impossible to hold on to its conservative, reactionary, militaristic position.

REPORT ON MONITORING STATION IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD032110 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Report by V. Lyashko from Kazakhstan, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Several nuclear tests carried out by the United States recently have been registered by U.S. instruments set up here in central Kazakhstan. The joint Soviet-U.S. experiment on monitoring nuclear tests is expanding.

A new seismic station, in addition to the one operating at Karkaralinsk, has been set up. A third will start work soon. [Video shows scientists with their equipment out of doors, against the background of a sparsely wooded hillside]

The first results of the experiment prove quite clearly that technical resources can be used to reliably monitor nuclear tests, no matter where they are held. All the participants in the experiment said this.

Asked how Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's recent statement was received, David Chavez said that he was very pleased to hear about the latest extension of the Soviet moratorium. This yet again shows that the Soviet people sincerely wish to put an end to nuclear tests. This is a good example for the United States. Recently, David Chavez continues, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution calling on the administration to ban nuclear tests once reliable monitoring of such tests was instituted. In this connection, I am confident that the work of our mixed group can make a major contribution to the attainment of a ban on tests.

His colleague from the University of California, (Dave Carroll), added that he completely supports Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement and expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration would, in the end, heed the USSR's proposals and take a similar step, for the sake of banning nuclear tests.

ARTICLE REFLECTS ON MORATORIUM, NUCLEAR SILENCE

PM030924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Moring Edition p 1

[Melor Sturua article under the rubric: "Publicist's Comments" "Silence"]

[Text] Silence reigns at the Soviet nuclear test sites, a silence more eloquent than any words, since this silence is emblematic of a cause -- a noble cause.

Silence reigns at the Soviet nuclear test sites, but what an ardent struggle rages around it! The seismographs of human conscience seek hope in it. The seismographs of misanthropy try to discredit it.

Nothing would appear simpler than to set about breaking the silence. Breaking it by venomous words and atomic explosions. [paragraph continues]

But the silence reigning at the Soviet nuclear test sites is a special silence. In breaking it Washington gives itself away, since those who oppose the moratorium favor the arms race. Such is the implacable logic of the silence. It forces everyone to reveal their true colors.

Silence reigns at the Soviet nuclear test sites. What will its future be? Will it become the silence that unexpectedly and with lightning speed settles on the battlefields when war is over or will it become the calm before the storm, the calm before a new spiral in the nuclear race? This is essentially Hamlet's question -- to be or not to be? Except that what the nuclear-age Hamlet holds in his hands is not the skull of the poor jester Yorick but our entire fragile and beautiful planet. Our planet that is unique in life and irretrievable in nuclear death.

Silence reigns at the Soviet nuclear test sites. It has made modest, quite unremarkable Semipalatinsk more renowned than Nevada with all its luxury, its casinos and brothels, and Las Vegas, where Walpurgis Nights rage, although the electricity and neon there burn around the clock. Semipalatinsk has kindling hope, Nevada is extinguishing it. Semipalatinsk is kindling life, Nevada is frittering life away on a conventional and nuclear roulette wheel.

"Magnanimity in politics is quite often the greatest wisdom. Great empires and weak minds are incompatible," said the philosopher Edmund Burke, whom the whole Anglo-Saxon intellectual elite venerates to this very day. In extending its unilateral nuclear moratorium four times the Soviet Union has displayed the magnanimity and wisdom worthy of a truly great power and has displayed ad applied new political thinking in regard to the most vital current problem. The position-of-strength policy to which Washington is so deeply attached is the complete opposite of this new thinking. And it indicates not strength but weakness or, at the least, feeble-mindedness on the part of statesmen who measure a nation's greatness by a nuclear yardstick.

Silence reigns at the Sovit test sites. Tne very silence that is essential for creativity and invention. A silence that makes the voice of reason clearer and that issues a challenge to that other silence -- the silence of the grave.

Silence, you are the best sound that I have heard, a poet said on another occasion. It will continue to be such if the Semipalatinsk silence spreads through our planet and develops into world peace.

IZVESTIYA RAPS UK PAPER'S LOGIC ON MORATORIUM

PM291058 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua "Rejoinder": "The Strange Logic of THE TIMES"]

[Text] London's THE TIMES has published an article devoted to disarmament problems. Not a very lengthy article, but highly interesting in content. After all, it is not without reason that it is said that THE TIMES is for those who read between the lines rather than at odd times. However, in this specific instance everything is so clear that one cannot believe one's eyes. Is it possible that London has been so blind and reckless in hitching itself to Washington's military chariot and, furthermore, to the U.S. President's coattails?

Rodney Cowton, author of the article in THE TIMES, did not find to his liking the fact that the Soviet Union extended the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987 and called on the United States to reach agreement on the complete ban of nuclear tests. [paragraph continues]

He described these peace-loving steps by Moscow as a "propaganda ploy." Why? Maybe we are trying to deceive or confuse someone? No, Cowton does not go so far as to say this. He does, however, say things that are no less absurd. If you read his argument not at odd times but between the lines, it boils down to the following: "Do not dare insult Reagan. Do not dare take away his star toys!"

I am not exaggerating in any way. Read it, and see for yourselves: "The Russians must realize that there is no possiblity of reaching agreement on a comprehensive test ban treaty while President Reagan is in office because he believes that it is important for the United States to have a program for testing its weapons systems. Thus the Soviet Union's current emphasis on a comprehensive test ban treaty can only be a propaganda ploy, and it testifies that we will learn about the Soviet Union's readiness to be serious in approaching arms control at the moment when the Russians abandon this ploy."

How about that? It appear that we must abandon the "ploy" rather than Washington abandoning whipping up the nuclear arms race on earth and its transfer to outer space. It appears that only argeement to countenance this path leading toward a catastrophe for human civilization will serve as confirmation of our love for peace. All the rest is propaganda, because it is not to Reagan's liking!

According to the latest statistics, the population of the globe has passed the 5 billion mark, and the population of the United States is in excess of 240 million. Mr Reagan, even though he may be the President of the United States, is still just one man. And the majority of our planet's inhabitants, including Americans, demand that an end be put to nuclear insanity. Even in Britain itself, as the results of a recent opinion poll show, 84 percent are in favor of the moratorium. Nevertheless, according to London's THE TIMES, the entire world is out of step and only the occupant of the White House is in step.

Leafing through the yellowed pages of THE TIMES from the period when it was still styled THE THUNDERER and did not belong to newspaper barons from across the ocean, I came across an editorial proudly saying: "For almost 2 centuries Englishmen everywhere have drawn from our pages the sad truth and the merry truth, the terrible truth and the great truth." Oh, how long ago that was! Now, as the servile manner of the former THUNDERER shows, one can draw from its pages only one "truth" -- London's dangerous and shortsighted obedience to Washington.

PACT MINISTERS HOLD 'BUSINESSLIKE' TALKS

LD022115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] There was a conference today in Warsaw of Warsaw Pact deputy foreign ministers. They discussed preparations for the Vienna meeting of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with the aim of promoting its success. The conference took place in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere. Taking part in it were Deputy Foreign Ministers Gotsev of Bulgaria, Benyi of Hungary, Krolikowski of the GDR, Kinast of Poland, Pop of Romania, Loginov of the Soviet Union and Cernik of Czechoslovakia. The deputy foreign ministers were received by Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

GRIBKOV ATTENDS WARSAW PACT FORCES RALLY

PM021444 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Brotherhood-in-Arms Rally"]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Aug -- Joint combat training by servicemen of the Soviet Army, the GDR National People's Army, and the Polish Armed Forces ended in a brotherhood-in-arms rally at a training center on GDR territory. The rally was attended by Army General H. Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General V.A. Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Divisional General W. Baranski, chief of the Polish Army Combat Training Main Board; and W. Herger, chief of the SED Central Committee Security Affairs Department.

During the joint traning, it was noted at the meeting, the servicemen from the fraternal armies showed high achievements in combat training and increased combat capability. They again showed that brothers-in-arms can rely on each other in carrying out their mission to defend socialist gains and peace.

COMMENTARIES CRITICIZE NATO MILITARY MANEUVERS

Pravda Commentary

PM031532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent M. Kostikov: "Invasion..."]

[Text] Helsinki, 31 Aug -- Last Friday Northern Europe, including the waters of the Baltic, Norwegian, and North Seas and the Atlantic which wash the shores of the region, was turned into an arena for major NATO militarist games which are to last for around one month. Around 35,000 officers and enlisted men from 10 North Atlantic bloc countries, including Denmark and Norway, are participating in this extensive U.S.-NATO "invasion," called "Northern Wedding-86."

Over 150 surface ships and submarines and several hundred NATO countries' combat aircraft will be used during the maneuvers. The rehearsal of offensive operations will daily gather momentum and will culminate in a landing by marines headed by U.S. troop subunits on the coast of Denmark and Norway. One of these operations will be carried out in northern Norway, in the province of Troms, and will involve U.S. naval strike formations headed by two nuclear missile giants -- the battleship Iowa and the aircraft carrier Nimitz. The Pentagon, the Norwegian paper ARBEIDERBLADET notes in this connection, never announces which of its warships are equipped with nuclear weapons, but it is common knowledge that the Iowa and the Nimitz are.

Commenting on the start of the militarist "Wedding-86" in Northern Europe, the Scandinavian press points out the blatantly provocative nature of the maneuvers. The Swedish paper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN Points out, in particular, that the United States is doing its utmost to demonstrate its militarist might and military presence both in northern Norway and in the Baltic, in direct proximity to the Soviet Union's "doors."

As for the blatantly provocative nature of the current NATO games in the north, they should be seen as a provocation not only against the USSR, but primarily against the northern countries themselves, an integral part of the deliberate effort to undermine Danish and Norwegian policy which stipulates nondeployment of nuclear weapons and foreign troops and military bases on their territory in peacetime. The modernization of military facilities, the creation of dumps of heavy armaments on the territory of these countries in conformity with the conditions of a nuclear missile war, the virtually continuous series of military maneuvers, and the increase in the number of participating troops and of the modern types of armaments capable of carrying nuclear weapons are elements of the U.S. global nuclear strategy in which the Pentagon is trying to involve the countries of Northern Europe, intending that they should act as obedient pawns.

"If the war in Europe is not won on the northern flank it will be lost overall" -- this NATO thesis clearly formulates the true aims and tasks of creating a strike outpost in Northern Europe against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The current invasion of Northern Europe by the warriors of the Pentagon and NATO looks like a provocative challenge and crude snub to public opinion in the northern countries and the desire and concrete actions of parliaments and governments, political parties and peace movements to declare Northern Europe a nuclear-free zone and turn the Baltic into a sea of peace.

Military Expert Comments

LD032258 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Commentary by military expert Captain Vladimir Kuzar]

[Text] This year NATO is carrying out the "Autumn Forge-86" exercise (?against) Europe, which makes this area [words indistinct] their largest military activity on the continent. NATO is concentrating large forces, soldiers, and [word indistinct] technology and weapons here, writes our military expert, Captain Vladimir Kuzar. Kuzar writes that about 70,000 troops from other NATO countries are coming just to Norway. That means twice as many as the Norwegian Armed Forces have in peace time. Ten of the 20 maneuvers planned within the framework of "Autumn Forge" are set for northern Europe. Some of them have already started, others will begin in a few days' time, and others will not be concluded until November. The scale of some of this year's exercises will be enormous.

On 29 August "Northern Wedding" began. Participating in this are 35,000 troops, as well as 250 warships, including an American naval unit led by the aircraft carrier "Nimitz" and the battleship "Iowa." A landing has already been carried out on the Norwegian coast where the [word indistinct] of the U.S. Marines played the main role. Representatives of NATO Headquarters issued a provocative statement that in such a way the fight against Soviet aggression would be perfected. Equally anti-Soviet were also [word indistinct] other exercises. [words indistinct] maneuver Canadian troops are to be transferred to Europe to an extent the like of which has not been seen in the entire postwar period. The Canadian paper [name indistinct] wrote recently that Canada intends to show its capability of quickly transferring troops and technology to northern Norway in the event that a threat of a military clash arises with Warsaw Pact states. Canadian and U.S. forces together with Norwegian troops are also to train in military operations above the Arctic circle, far from their home country but in the vicinity of the borders of the Soviet Union. Who, then, needs the scope of these military [words indistinct] in the vicinity of the Soviet Union? The NATO leadership is seeking to maintain that it is a question of an exercise in rebuffing Soviet aggression. These provocative statements are being made at a time when the military-political leadership of the Atlantic alliance has [word indistinct] an entire package of foreign policy initiatives, presented by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. These proposals aim at a reduction of the military confrontation, the elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons as well as a reduction of the conventional armaments and forces on NATO and the Warsaw Pact from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The Soviet Union and its allies are also ready for an immediate dissolution of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The socialist countries also proposed to the West the conclusion of an agreement on the non-use of force between the two military-political blocs. However, the NATO leadership ignores concrete proposals which could be the beginning of a disarmament process and substantially contribute to a reduction of the dangerous military activity on the European Continent. Instead the NATO Headquarters continues to organize major maneuvers. The NATO strategists do not seem to understand that such large maneuvers are far from any harmless game. Practice shows that the current exercises can hardly be distinguished from real acts of war.

It is enough to have just some incident to create a crisis situation, a situation about which NATO representatives so like to speculate (?in the press), writes our military expert, Vladimir Kuzar. There is cause therefore, to maintain that the NATO maneuvers, among them the major maneuver "Autumn Forge", (?create) a serious threat to the security of the European states.

BIRYUKOV EXAMINES U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES

LD031026 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Following the Course Toward Confrontation -- analysis" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov: Following the large-scale provocative naval exercises "Team Spirit-86" off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and "Cobra Gold-86" off the Kampuchean coast the United States is assemblying the largest peacetime naval armada in the Sea of Japan for a new provocative demonstration of strength in that region. Japan's MAINICHI newspaper, quoting the national defense agency of Japan, reported today that three strike forces, a group led by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Karl Vinson, a group led by the aircraft carrier Ranger, and a newly established group, Romero, led by the battleship New Jersey, will take part in the U.S. naval exercises in the Sea of Japan. A total of about 30 ships and nuclear-powered submarines will take part in that massive demonstration of strength thousands of miles from the U.S. coast. Most of the ships are armed with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles. Before going to the area of the exercises, a part of the naval armada called at Japan's ports on the west and east coasts and to the inner sea.

The calls of the U.S. nuclear-armed naval ships made a mockery of the three non-nuclear principles that are sacred for the people of Japan. These principles underlie Japan's official policy and prohibit, among other things, the introduction of nuclear weapons into the country. Denying government reassurances that the United States is obliged to consult Tokyo in the event of a visit by a nuclear-armed ship, the KYODO wire service said that the recent calls had vividly demonstrated that the mechanism of the Japano-U.S. security treaty ruled out any chances of checking out if the U.S. was taking nuclear weapons to Japan or not. Even the conservative mayor of Sasebo Kumachi Kakehishi who initially welcomed the New Jersey's call was compelled to speak, upon observing the unprecedented concentration of U.S. ships, about the need for talks with the U.S. in order to ensure Japan's non-nuclear status.

The present military demonstration is a step to implement the new strategy of the U.S. in the region announced by U.S. secretary of the Navy John Lehman in Anchorage. The new strategy calls for the deployment and an enhanced concentration of U.S. naval forces in the north-west Pacific. Lehman said U.S. interests were concentrated in that region more and more often, while the Russians had an increasing number of weak spots there. This, in his opinion, is the reason why the U.S. Navy should be present there.

This is, one may say, Washington's response to the Soviet Union's call from Vladivostok for reaching agreement on lowering the level of military confrontation in the region, checking the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons, reducing the activity of naval forces, above all, of the ships fitted with nuclear weapons, and so on adopting other measures that would make it possible to build new, just relations in the region. Washington seems to be in a great difficulty in coming to realize the simple truth that the Pacific has never been, nor will it ever be, an American "lake", where the U.S. can do whatever it deems desirable. The reference to some special "interests", for the sake of which the U.S. is ready to jeopardize peace and stability in that region and the world over, for that matter, is called upon only to cover up its hegemonistic imperial ambitions. The Pacific Ocean is the common possession of all nations living in that region and gravitating toward it, and they do not want confrontation, they want it to remain peaceful -- forever.

OFFICIAL ON REASONS FOR ATTEMPT TO JOIN GATT

AU031619 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 3 Sep 86

[By Yuan Chemla]

[Excerpts] Geneva, Sept 3 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union believes that being left out of the next round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) would have serious repercussions on its external trade, a leading Soviet Trade official said here Wednesday. Mikhail Pankin, head of the Department of International Economic Organizations in the Soviet External Trade Ministry, told reporters that Moscow had realized after the previous GATT round in Tokyo that the decisions taken in such talks were liable to "create difficulties for its exports." [passage omitted]

Mr Pankin, in Geneva to attend working meetings of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD), was keen to stress that Moscow's motivation for seeking to join GATT was strictly economic and commerical, not political. "Since 1982, we have been seeking a sort of rapprochement with GATT because of the implications for our trade of the decisions that are taken. The new round will give the agreement a further dimension not only because of the entry of China but also because of the breadth of issues to be examined," said the official. [passage omitted] Mr Pankin pointed out that all socialist countries apart from the Soviet Union and East Germany were already members of GATT. China's recent request to rejoin the agreement is expected to be accepted at Punta del Este. "Our system does not differ substantially from that of the other socialist countries, including China, even if each has its specific aspects. The argument advanced by the West is only a pretext to exclude us," he said. Furthermore, Moscow has recently moved to restructure the system of its foreign trade, the official added. "In the future, certain units of industrial production will be able to link directly with the Western world. We are developing a strategy of autonomy for these units," he said.

On the question of GATT scrutiny, Mr Pankin said Moscow was carefully studying the rules of membership in the agreement and would accept all these if it joined. "Of course it would be out of the question for us to say that such or such clause is unacceptable. We have requested to take part so that we may learn from the experience," he said. [passage omitted] Conceding that he could not be sure of the sentiment within GATT, Mr Pankin noted however that "the COMECON countries have always expressed a willingness to support us." "In spite of the hidden obstacles to our request, we remain optimistic," he said.

DANCERS' TEARGAS INCIDENT TERMED 'OUTRAGEOUS'

LD040612 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Outrageour Provocation by Extremists -- Dance Company" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York September 4 TASS -- Addressing a news conference here, Bruce Crowford, the general manager of New York's Metropolitan Opera, said that the first performance of the Moyseyev Dance Company had been disrupted by an outrageours act of extremists from the "Jewish Defense League" -- the explosion of a tear gas bomb.

The Moyseyev Dance Company is in New York, performing in the Met.

Mr. Crowford said that terrorist act should be deplored and strongly condemned.

He promised that the management would try to do everything to prevent anything of that kind from recurring and to enable American audiences to admire the art of dancing shown by the Soviet performers.

The city authorities also expressed their regrets over the incident and promised to inquire into the matter.

However, thus far, things did not move beyond promises.

According to the CSB television company, no arrests were made, although there was a lot of witnesses of that crime.

Moreover, instead of stopping the criminal activities of the "Jewish Defense League", the authorities permitted it to hold a challenging news conference in front of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Further Report

LD031018 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maxim Knyazkov reports:

Fascist-type thugs from the so-called "Jewish Defence League" staged a fresh act of terrorism on Tuesday evening here.

This time the target of their attack has been the celebrated USSR state folk dance company under the artistic direction of People's Artist of the USSR Igor Moiseyev, who came for a guest tour of the USA. Five minutes afterr the start of the performance in New York's "Metropolitan" concert hall a tear gas bomb was explosed. "First we heard a loud pop, and then the hissing of gas escaping from the bomb. Because of the gas spreading over the hall nothing could be seen around. And gas was burning our lungs," Marylin Warnek, and inhabitant of New York, who was attending the first night performance, told newsmen.

As a result of that act of terrorism 26 persons among the audience were poisoned, four of the persons affected by the explosion were taken to hospital. The administration of the Metropolitan Opera House was forced to stop the concert.

It is noteworthy that the terrorists did not even consider it necessary to conceal their identity. Soon after that outrageous act of hooliganism, one of the thugs of the "Jewish Defence League" called the bureaus of the UPI and AP agencies and claimed that responsible for that act of terrorism was the "League". He added that "such actions will continue".

This is far from being the first sortie of the ill-famed "League" aimed at trying to frustrate cultural and sports exchanges between the USSR and the USA. In Boston, shortly before the opening of the ice hockey game between Moscow Dynamo and Boston Bruins in winter a powerful bomb was discovered in the local palace of sports. If the bomb went off, it could have carried a heavy toll of human lives. Before the opening of the game, the "Jewish Defence League" threatened to foil that meet. The belligerent thugs from the "league" repeatedly launched anti-Soviet acts of terrorism in the past too. But despite that the American authorities have failed to take effective measures directed at putting an end to Zionist terror. Not a single of the participants in the anti-Soviet sortie has been arrested now either, the news agencies said.

"We are not afraid of bombs, albeit we got used to the fact that such things are simply unthinkable in the Soviet Union", Igor Moiseyev said after the performance was foiled. "And despite everything we will again appear on stage tomorrow. Our friends want us to dance to music, yet our enemies prefer that we dance to bomb explosions. I hope that what has happened will not affect our guest performances".

WEINBERGER'S 'ANTI-SOVIET' SPEECH CRITICIZED

LD031129 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

With a week to go to the resumption of Congress after the summer holidays, the White House has launched a mass campaign of pressure on the law-makers in a bid to have them revise the congressional resolution on cutting the administration's request of 320 billion dollars for the Pentagon's needs in fiscal 1987. One sally in this attack was the address of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the national convention of the American Legion in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The chief of the U.S. military community lashed out in his flagrantly anti-Soviet and militarist speech at the law-makers, blaming them for forgetting "realism in security matters" and for "adopting Soviet positions on key security issues." He made no secret of the administration's displeasure with the cuts made in the military budget by the Senate and the House of Representatives, obviously playing up to the sentiments of the American voters.

Yet even whittled down, the appropriations intended for the Pentagon are astronomic: The figure in the draft produced by the Senate is 295.6 billion dollars and in that of the House 287 billion dollars.

Weinberger painted sinister pictures of "America's military lag" and larded his arguments with the trite claim of the "Soviet military buildup." To support his statements, the secretary either cited figures taken out of their context and totally divorced from the real alignment of military forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries today or relied on concoctions about the alleged Soviet arms buildup. He claimed in the teeth of common sense and available information that the Soviet Union spent for military purposes twice as much as the United States.

Even the timid congressional attempt to curb the Pentagon's appetite legislatively was characterized by him as an invitation of Soviet aggression.

Although the secretary admitted that a military buildup without precedent in U.S. history had taken place under the current administration and that "our military is stronger and better than we have ever been in peacetime," he made it clear that the administration was going to keep following its course of seeking military superiority over the USSR.

"President Reagan and I have no intention of letting America's Armed Forces deteriorate. We will fight to keep America's military second to none.... As long as I am secretary of defense I will not do what some congressmen and senators told me to do this year.... I will continue to push to ensure that America's Armed Forces are as well prepared and as well equipped as they can possibly be, even if that costs more than Congress is willing to give us." Weinberger also said that the administration had no intention of discussing Reagan's "star wars" at the arms control talks. "SDI is not a bargaining chip... We must continue to move our SDI program vigorously ahead on schedule as it is now, so that it can be deployed as soon as possible."

DOBRYNIN, HAMMER URGE 'POOLING' OF EFFORTS

LD031741 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin today received prominent representative of the U.S. business circles Armand Hammer at the latter's request.

Questions of the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations and possible ways of their straightening out were discussed during the conversation. The consensus was expressed that the widening of commercial, economic, scientific, cultural and other relations between the two countries could play a greater role in the faithful development of these relations on the principles of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation.

At the same time, the sides emphasised the need for pooling the efforts of the USSR and the USA in adopting effective and urgent measures to avert war danger looming over the world, to normalise Soviet-American relations and ensure improvement of the international climate as a whole. In this connection it was emphasised particularly that the Soviet Union's proposals advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the statement of August 18 serve as a good base in this direction.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. PREPARATIONS AGAINST LIBYA

OW040211 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Yevdokimov commentary; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The United States is openly preparing for a new armed provocation against Libya. Our commentary:

[Yevdokimov] Hello comrades. The situation around this independent Arab country is, once again, becoming strained. It seems that the U.S. Administration is clearly irritated by the fact that its attempts, over the past few months, is isolate Libya on the international arena and to strangle it through economic measures, did not achieve tangible results.

Nor does Washington consider the U.S. Air Force raid on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi in April this year sufficiently effective. So active preparations are being undertaken for a new act of aggression.

U.S. Navy strike carrier groups have been gathering in the south Mediterranean. Endless maneuvers are taking place near Libyan shores. Additional F-111 fighter-bombers have been transferred to the British Isles. Simultaneously, the United States aspires to sway its NATO allies to apply toughter economic sanctions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and to obtain support from them for its aggressive intentions.

With this goal in mind, Walters, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, embarked on a tour of a number of countries in Western Europe and Canada. Incidentally, a similar voyage was undertaken on the eve of the act of piracy in April. In other words, Washington's course vis-a-vis Libya, shows that the U.S. Administration is stubbornly continuing to rely on a policy of force and an escalation of tension as means of imposing its hegemonic plans. Camouflaged behind certain alleged Libyan terrorist attacks that must currently be dealt with, the United States is trying to subordinate Arab countries to its rule and to establish control over the Mediterranean.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, speaking on 1 September at an event marking the 17th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution, said: Libya is a peaceful state that rejects the practices of colonialism and terrorism. It has not, nor is it planning to attack anyone. However, should the aggressors invade our territory, we will wage a struggle until the end.

Campaign Increases

LD031154 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS -- Addressing a press conference, Charles Redman, an official spokesman for the U.S. State Department, lashed out at the Libyan leadership, he said in particular that Tripoli's actions, as he put it, ever more isolate the Libyan people from the international community. According to the AP agency, Redman's pronouncements have actually been an indirect call for the overthrow of the leader of the Libyan revolution.

As the U.S. press points out, Washington's militaristic policy vis-a-vis Libya has no support even among its closest allies. According to political and diplomatic circles of the states -- allies of Washington, the West European governments are showing scepticism and exasperation towards the new U.S. policy of toughening economic and diplomatic sanctions against Libya, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST said. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE pointed out that the Europeans display no support for Washington's ambition to overthrow the Al-Qadhdhafi government. In the opinion of the European allies of the USA there is no threat of terrorism from Libya, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said.

Nicosia September 3 TASS -- The newspaper KHARAVYI said today that the British Akrotiri military base lives in an atmosphere of war. The U.S. strike units permanently deployed in the base have been ordered to be ready for dispatch for carrying out operations. Political observers believe, KHARAVYI notes, that all of that intensive military activity in the base is linked with a fresh U.S. aggression being prepared against Libya. An additional number of fighter bombers arrived at Akrotiri late last week. War helicopters and planes deployed on the base are permanently making flights to the areas of operations of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

REPORT SCORES U.S. ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON ZIMBABWE

LD031110 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reporting.

The U.S. Department of State announced Tuesday that the United States had gone back on its earlier promise to supply 13.5 million dollars in economic aid to Zimbabwe.

Moreover, as a spokesman for the State Department said, the Government of the United States decided that it would not conclude any new agreements on assistance to Zimbabwe.

In doing so the Reagan administration is trying to "punish" the Government of Zimbabwe for the criticism it levelled on the U.S. foreign policy in southern Africa.

Washington was especially angered by the speech made by David Karimanzira, minister of youth, sport and culture, at the U.S. Embassy last July 4. He had said, among other things, that the Reagan administration failed to notice the policy of state terrorism pursued by the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa.

At the same time, the minister had said, the U.S. Administration permitted itself of accuse Libya of steering such a policy and to bomb its cities. The U.S. was only trying to justify apartheid, he had added.

In the past two months the U.S. Administration tried to blackmail Zimbabwe with the threat of cutting U.S. aid, and demanded a public "apology" for Karimanzira's statement.

Washington also was angered by Zimbabwe's support for the patriots of South Africa who are fighting the racists, and an active role of the leadership of Zimbabwe in the nonaligned movement whose summit conference is in progress in Harare now.

Seeing that the threats leave the Government of Zimbabwe unimpressed, the Reagan administration decided to use economic levers of putting pressure on that young African nation.

ARTICLE MARKS STORY OF ALLEGED U.S. SPY KUZNETSOV

PM030737 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Aug 86 p 13

[Article by I. Andreyev: "Master of Cemetery Affairs"]

[Text] What's What?

I read " A Case of Espionage... "-- and it took my breath away. My head swarmed with questions. A political thriller? No, a court case. So why such a fierce reaction? I could not imagine that anything of the kind was at all possible. Your compatriot and mine had himself offered his services to the U.S. spy department. You will agree -- it's like an earthquake, an avalanche in the mountains.

I am in my sixties. I have encountered "spy stories" before. As a rule, they developed according to a simple pattern. The foreign special services usually hunted their victims. Often for a long time, sometimes in a big way, stubbornly setting up the most unlikely situations so as to checkmate them. The aim was to persuade them to cooperate. The honest, selfless ones who were reluctant to betray their country were lost. The cowards, those who were fainthearted or who hoped to get something out of it, fell into the nets spread for them and found themselves in the clutches of intelligence services, working for them. For pay. They fell, and aroused contempt. Even in those whom they were working for...

What prompted our antihero to take his inconceivable step? He says there were reasons. I am convinced there were not. There were no reasons, because you cannot justify treason! Yet he betrayed his motherland. People might say to me: Who cares about the ins and outs, the actions of a compatriot who went astray? I will reply: After studying "A Case of Espionage..." I sleep more peacefully at night than before. The spy was caught, disaster was averted. The Americans got nothing. But nonetheless, the actions of our traitor compatriot -- actions that were by no means insane, but well thought out -- were a serious threat to me, to our way of life, to the Soviet Union. So how can indifference be right? When I read "A Case of Espionage..." it was like a pointing finger reminding me of the vital necessity of getting to the bottom of what happened.

Who's Who?

His name is Boris Antonovich Kuznetsov. He was born on 21 October 1936, in Moscow. He went to an ordinary school, like all his contemporaries. On graduating after the Great Patriotic War -- I mention that so as to emphasize that our antihero did not know about war only from books -- he went to the VUZ. In 1959 he graduated from one of Moscow's technical institutes. A curious detail -- Kuznetsov speaks Hindi and English. Well, English I can imagine. Today every graduate from every VUZ should know at least one West European language. But where does Hindi come into it? It appears that back in 1953 he entered the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies, in the Near East faculty. He studied there for only a year. I graduated from that institute myself, and completed my postgraduate work in 1953 in that same faculty. Might we even have met?

After beginning work of the scientific research insititue of one of the union ministries in 1961, Kuznetsov rapidly climbed the service ladder, soon becoming deputy chief of a laboratory. In 1971-73 he was chief of a section of the Science and Technology Administration at one of the union ministries. In 1973-75 he was a laboratory chief. Technocrats will be well aware how important that post is for a solid career. In 1975 Kuznetsov became first deputy director of the same ministry's scientific research institute. He seemed to have "made it," and pretty well, too! He became organizer of science in his sector. Then, in 1980, he was demoted and appointed acting leader of a laboratory in the same institute.

I should point out that not every downward move is an irremediable disaster. After all, there are people who find administrative work a burden, and therefore consider it a blessing to "retire into science." But Kuznetsov, belonging to a different class of people, saw a high-ranking post as the key to a carefree, always happy life. So why was he deprived of it?

Everything Must Be Paid Fore...

Don't interpret that striking saying too literally. After all, we live in a society where money is still the criterion by which to assess the right of a particular working member of society to particular material assets. [paragraph continues]

In short, his right to his daily bread, housing and community services, and much more. According to the labor each person contributes. Not only in order to satisfy his own needs, but for the sake of our state's prosperity. Apart from wages, there are honorariums for services or for various types of creative work or other additional work. However, there is also another criterion for assessing our attitude toward the consumption of material assets, and these are varied -- from a freshly baked roll to a Zhiguli car just off the conveyor belt. I mean expenditure! And debts! And these, as a rule, either preclude or presuppose one another. Here any member of our socialist society should be helped not only by restraint, but also by his awareness -- a harsh awareness -- of what you can and cannot do. I could not help remembering Guy de Maupassant: A real man should keep two things in good order -- his woman and his debts!

Summer 1961. Kuznetsov is only 25. He married that year. At once he acquired a cooperative apartment. Two rooms. For the first installment, he had to borrow quite a bit of money. Did the chief engineer of a project at a large scientific research institute have the right to such a debt? Of course he did. The future looked bright for him, as far as business prospects are concerned. Promotion awaited and that meant a very real possibility of paying off his debt. Provided he set about the repayments systematically. But the chief engineer did not hurry to pay off the debt, and indeed, nobody hurried him. On the contrary, the creditors, with the aim of exploiting his debt, "for their own ends," of course, agreed to wait...

Two years passed. Kuznetsov, having begun to live in some style, became increasingly bogged down in debts. At that time, he thought everything was permitted to him -- endless drinking sessions with his fun-loving friends, causal women, and much more. The sad result was that he had to flee from his wife, defending himself against possible rightful attacks from her with a "generous" gesture. Deciding that his friends would help him again, he left her the apartment. And entered a second marriage.

These worldly men's games -- marriage, divorce, marriage again -- are difficult, dangerous, and materially costly, if unsubtle. But the terrible thing is that they are inevitably accompanied by more and more expense. For Kuznetsov, the expenses were another cooperative apartment (and they're not cheap!), which he gave to his second wife, whom he parted from for the same reasons. And again, borrowing, borrowing, and more borrowing. In January 1975 he acquired the third cooperative apartment. Soon came the third wedding! A new wife, new friends. And new debts. And new creditors, who also sought their own personal advantage in the institute first deputy director who was so cunningly ensnared. Drinking sessions and trips to restaurants became more and more frequent. "Important people" from trade and the service sphere suddenly appeared. They drank without asking where their host got his money from. The end of 1980 was fateful. The debt totaled R10,000! Kuznetsov went from one pitfall to the next and worked badly, which was one reason for his demotion. He was having to spend more and more time thinking about how to pay off his borrowings. And hardly had he been demoted when his creditors, with one voice, demanded that he pay off his debts. He had to promise to return what he had borrowed.

Finding himself in a deep pit of debt, into which he had driven himself, our antihero now wanted to find a way out. If he had had even a little dignity left, he would have realized that he should have stopped. Stop living fast and start living by his conscience. And work nonstop, in order to be able to tell his creditors the whole truth and pay them off all the same. Yes, he would have been punished for bankruptcy. And saved from falling into the abyss.

Kuznetsov did nothing of the kind. Having grown accustomed over many years to living like an utter parasite, when in trouble he thought and acted like a parasite.

What Springs to Mind...

An idea now kept coming back to our antihero. The first time it happened, as emerged from "A Case of Espionage...," was at the New Year. He and his wife were at a party to greet the New Year.

"What if I tried," he thought on that memorable night, "to sell information about the scientific research institute to the Americans? I still have access to some things." After recovering from the initial shock of such terrible thoughts, he started to reason in a slightly different way: "What is so terrible about it? I could do everything properly, carefully, nothing would go wrong. The information would not necessarily be top secret. However... for 'something important,' I could ask exactly the sum I need to settle the debts -- R10,000, and not a penny more..." "Happy New Year!" people around him were shouting cheerfully.

"Boris, wake up, it's 1981! May it be a happy year for us," his wife nudged him.

"Happy New Year!" Kuznetsov replied. "New happiness!"

He glanced at his wife. And continued in his thoughts.

"After all, why should the driver of a state cab make use of a car that does not belong to him as if it was his own? Often, too often, he only carries the passengers who are advantageous to him. To him! He doesn't care about the others. And he gets away with it. Why should the director of a store spend most of his time worrying about his own specially advantageous clients, and not the ordinary customer? Those who are advantageous to him! And why should a shameless bureaucrat think not about the state's prosperity, but only about his own selfish interest? Why am I any worse than the cab driver, the store director, or some bureaucrat? Why should they be able to exploit the state's assets for themselves, and not me? How am I worse than any other 'energetic' or 'practical' man, any latter-day self-styled 'nepman' [profiteer from times of "NEP," new economic policy] who operates at the state's expense. True, I do not have access to material assets, like them, but to something different. But if you get down to brass tacks there is no difference! Driver, store chief, or any other 'nepman' operating at the state's expense, they all use what belongs to the state in their own personal interests! Why am I any worse? Only I need a different 'client.' Who could it be? The Americans, of course. They are rich."

Kuznetsov suddenly realized that he did not now have any direct contacts with Americans. How could he reach them? His brain once again started working rapidly, rejecting one possibility after another. Finally, he felt he had hit on something. What if he was to print his home telephone number on the business cards he had received 3 or 4 years ago from representatives of American firms, and present one of them to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow? Kuznetsov found not one, but three business cards from representatives of American firms whom he had met with at the institute. He would use one of them. How could he convey the card to the Americans? Go straight to the embassy? No failure was inevitable! So he had to find a go-between from some Western embassy, the American one, if he was lucky. He could explain everything to them. In English. He knew enough words to ensure that they understood everything and put the card into the right hands...

For the Rest of Your Life

Before leaving home, Kuznetsov once again checked the visiting cards of representatives of the firms Scientific Design, Akzo Chemie, and Teximport. [paragraph continues]

On the back of each of them was his home telephone number, in black. He glanced at the calendar. The day growing bright outside the window was 25 January 1981.

On one of Moscow's central streets, after a fairly prolonged "inspection" of the passers-by, he saw a foreigner. Tall, without a hint of plumpness. He wore a parka and a knitted hat. With a pom-pom. His face was elongated, his gaze almost aquiline. "Certainly an American," Kuznetsov thought. He approached him and started talking to him, for some reason in Russian. The man shrugged. Then he switched to English.

"Excuse me, can I ask you to take this business card with my telephone number to the American Embassy for the intelligence service (he blurted it straight out!)? They can call me at that number. I have some interesting information!"

The foreigner took the card and examined it carefully. Kuznetsov started talking again. Rapidly, choosing his words with difficulty:

"Look on the other side of the card. My telephone number is there..."

"Okay!" the foreigner said at last, breaking a long silence.

And they parted. The foreigner nodded and went on his way. Kuznetsov crossed the street to the subway station. He suddenly felt as if someone was following him. His heart was ready to burst out of his chest. He looked around -- there didn't seem to be anyone there. He quickened his pace, almost to a run. He stopped again, looked from side to side. How terrifying it was...

Invitation To Make Contact

On 7 February 1981, a Saturday, Kuznetsov was at home. In the evening, "someone" telephoned him. Not giving a name, he spoke in Russian, but with an obvious foreign accent.

"I am calling at your request," the "someone" began.

In answer Kuznetsov, realizing that someone from the U.S. Embassy was calling, mumbled something incomprehensible.

"What information do you have?" the American inquired, coming straight to the point.

"It's not for a telephone conversation, we have to meet," Kuznetsov replied.

The caller refused to meet him -- his tone did not encourage you to object, and they did not agree on anything that day.

Exactly a week later, again on a Saturday, the second call came. The American announced that Kuznetsov would be receiving a letter of instructions.

The address? He gave the number of a post office, the general delivery department. To be addressed to Boris Antonovich Kuznetsov.

"The letter will be signed 'Vanya,'" the American said. "Instead of a return address, it will be marked 'passing through'..."

Kuznetsov's interlocutor was a second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. He was a diplomat only nominally. The business card had found its way to him. D.R. -- I will use those initials to denote the staffer at the embassy political section -- was no doubt a businesslike man. He had perceived from a conversation about the owner of the business card that this was an opportunity to get hold of something.

The day after receiving Kuznetsov's business card, D.R., together with assistant military attache M.B., ascertained that the representative of the firm Scientific Design had been in Moscow 2 and 1/2 years ago. And it was not very difficult to find out which institutions the American guest had visited while here.

It is not hard to imagine how events subsequently developed. Glancing at the list that was brought to him, D.R. rejoiced. First on the list was the name of the scientific research institute where Kuznetsov worked. The institute had long since attracted the CIA's attention. But reaching it was an impossible dream. Of course, the American "diplomat" remembered that the visit there by a representative of Scientific Design had not yielded much. There was nobody who could be hooked at the scientific research institute. And now...

"As long as our volunteer friend who sent the card is not a KGB man, it's worth the risk!" D.R. observed.

M.B., who was standing next to him, nodded:

"Agreed! It's worth risking it..."

At receptions at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and during official visits to Soviet institutions, the two of them looked good, like proper diplomats! They appeared in public in gray business suits. Always neat, in excellent physical shape, the two of them constantly smiled at whoever they were talking to. At first glance you might think that D.R. and M.B. cared for nothing but improving American-Soviet relations.

Why "at first glance"? Because the smiles and all the rest that is taken first and foremost for respectability and even goodwill, were staged. Like in the theater. But there is something different about it. Perhaps you could call it being highly schooled. Both D.R. and M.B. came to Moscow to carry out duties that were by no means diplomatic. Their task was to spy by any possible means, and, of course, by any possible methods -- even downright dirty methods -- to obtain top secret information. Especially about the activity of institutions working for defense. Back in the early eighties the United States had already decided to speed up the arms race, so the CIA and the Pentagon were very keen to learn about the Soviet Union's achievements in that important sphere. Also, they were very interested in the content of letters to Moscow newspapers in which anyone complained about anything...

D.R. and M.B. always looked at people they talked with in Moscow from the same professional point of view -- could he (or she) be a catch for them? Any Soviet citizen was always, for either of them, a potential agent working for America. And nothing more. On 3 March 1981 Kuznetsov received an envelope at the post office. On it were (in Russian, of course!) his name, patronymic, and surname (he had to show his passport!), and instead of a return address it said "passing through." Everything was as agreed... At home -- there was nobody in the apartment -- our antihero, trembling, opened the envelope and skimmed through the text -- nothing reprehensible, ordinary "friendly" chat about a good vacation, exciting ski excursions, and other rubbish. But once the letter had been immersed in water, it said:

"Dear friend, first, thank you for the contact. We eagerly await your information. This letter will tell you how to find a package safely concealed here in Moscow, and in which you will find a completely safe means of communication, thanks to which you will be able to deliver your information to us. Although our means of communication may seem complicated and slow to you, we want to assure you that your personal safety comes first with us..."

Let me interrupt my quoting of the American letter to Kuzentsov. I was immediately struck by the lines saying that "your personal safety comes first with us..." D.R. and M.B., two established American professional intelligence agents and "diplomats" in Moscow, wanted only one thing: to obtain any information whatever about the activities of the scientific research institute of one of the union ministries. What happens to "their spy" is the spy's problem...

The Americans continued their letter:

"We know you will not like collecting a package from us, but believe us, the means of communication you will find in the package will give you a safe means of conveying information to us.

"This is the only way we can safely (I have deliberately retained the Americans' terminology -- I.A.) transmit to you our means of communication. I repeat, your personal safety (!!!) was and is what comes first for us.

"Your package can safely be found at the place we call VOST. Please go to VOST."

The letter went on to indicate the route to...the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery. The American "diplomat"-spies' "workplace"!

Why a cemetery? Why indeed? It is not without reason that I ask this question so insistently. I am reliably informed that American "diplomatic"-spies commit this sacrilege only in Moscow. Neither at home in Ameirca nor in Western Europe do they permit anything of the kind. Over there, the desecration of cemeteries through espionage could cause a major political scandal, and that is undesirable. But among the "savage" Russians, you can do anything. So that is the vile means by which they ensure that their subversive activity goes "unnoticed."

No doubt, while in Moscow, D.R. and M.B. claimed to believe in God. Like all their colleagues in the "spy business" throughout the world. President Reagan and his entourage never tire of talking about it. If you listen to U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, all the Pentagon does is to wage war against the "godless communists" on all continents.

No, gentlemen, you do not believe in God! There is a provocatively blasphemous look to your far from godly "dirty tricks" when American gentlemen with diplomat passports make use of Moscow cemeteries to convey spying equipment to their agents. You cannot call such things anything but sacrilege!

Gentlemen, do not try to justify yourselves. Is there any other way to evaluate what the letter to Kuznetsov said, in particular.

"Your package, in the form of a rough lump of concrete approximately 25 cm by 18 by 6.5, will be lying in the snow by the wall (of the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery! -- I.A.) between the second and third rounded sections."

Why there, at the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery wall? Because that spot, along the entire length of the cemetery wall, cannot be seen from left or right. I went there and found that out for myself. And in front, you can see anyone who might be following you. And extract the "parcel" unobserved.

The fact that it was these considerations that guided the American masters of cemetery affairs is confirmed by their letter:

"When you are sure that there are no passers-by in the locality, take your package and leave the district immediately, returning to your car. When you are back home and when you think it is safe to open the package, do so by hitting it with a heavy object or hammer. When you have extracted the contents, break up the concrete into small pieces and abandon it in a safe place." The agent's every step appears to have been checked, but...

The instructions received by our antihero ignored a very important element -- the vigilance of ordinary Soviet citizens. That was what the gentlemen from American antidiplomacy failed to envisage. They could not!

Hardly had the American spy container -- which was indeed, as the letter said, like a block of rough concrete -- appeared in the specified sector of the wall, when the cemetery custodian noticed it. And th KGB comrades who arrived on the scene knew what to do next.

First they decided to wait. For one thing, since the white walls of the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery are not lit up at night, the "addressee" would have to come for it either in the morning or in the afternoon.

The Catch Begins

They had to wait a long time. The problem was that Kuznetsov was unable to "develop" the diagram of the container's location he had received in the letter from the Americans. Without it, he did not have the courage to go to the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery. He could not act blind. M.B. and D.R. did not realize the reason for the delay. For a long time they could not make up their minds to call Kuznetsov again.

Meanwhile, spring arrived. The container still lay in its place, conspicuous to the eye. The "addressee" did not come. Perhaps he would not come at all, and the operation to catch an agent would not take place.

Only on 23 April 1981, this time not a Saturday, did D.R. once again, after much hestitation, call our antihero. The latter haltingly explained the reason for the delay -- he had not been able to "develop" the diagram of the container's location; on this the American, heaving a sigh of relief, said he would receive another letter in a few days. It would contain new instructions.

On 12 May 1981 our antihero received the letter. The next morning he appeared at the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery. First he got his bearings, then, carefully, looking around him constantly, he made his way toward the place where the container lay.

Passing the angle of the cemetery wall, Kuznetsov turned to the right and approached the very aperture indicated on the diagram. Again he looked around -- was there anyone there? Apparently not. Then he turned toward the wall and took a few steps forward. There was the container! [paragraph continues]

He went right up to it, bent down, picked up something that did indeed look like a lump of concrete, and put it in the shopping bag he had taken with him specially to distract the attention of the curious. After all, nobody would think he was carrying an "instrument of espionage." He set off, took a cab, and went to the bank of the Moscow River. The clock said 1054. There he broke open the container, transferred its contents into his bag, and threw the fragments into the river...

Meanwhile the KGB employees were preparing for the second part of the operation. This was to take place on 1st Stroiteley Street. Why there? The answer to this very relevant question is supplied by the same American letter.

"In order to show us that you have collected our package, please make a mark as soon as you have collected it. You mark is a 'V' in white chalk, and the instructions for where to mark it are given in the package," the instructions in invisible writing told the agent. The also gave a precise address -- 1st Stroiteley Street...

On 13 May 1981, at around seven in the evening, after work, our antihero set off for the place where he had to make his mark. Upon emerging from Universitetskaya subway station, he went along Vernadskiy Prospekt as far as 1st Stroiteley Street. Then he turned left, and continued along the street itself. After approximately one block he saw the brick column he was looking for, between apartment blocks 8 and 10, which had been chosen by the Americans for marking the signal. He did not want to risk marking the "V," visible from a long way off, himself, so he decided to play it safe. Noticing a gang of small boys opposite the column playing some noisy game, he called one of them to him and confided in him:

"Hey, kid! Would you like to earn some money? How much? Three rubles!"

"Sure! the boy replied.

"Well, do this. You see that column? Go up to it and mark a big fat letter 'V' on it with chalk. What do I want if for? I have a reason, kid. A personal reason! You see, I want to let the woman I love know that I'm postponing the rendezvous. You see? Here's the chalk!"

The kid crossed the street, drew the letter, returned to the strange old man, took his "fee," and ran off to continue playing.

The next day, M.B. passing along 1st Stroiteley Street, saw the sign. He smiled -- operation "penetration" had begun... But let us go back to the letter received by the newly fledged agent:

"In addition to the instructions for safe communication (I have retained the words, spelling, and punctuation of the Americans' letter unaltered -- I.A.), you will also find in the package some questions we ask you to answer. One of the questions relates to what we can do for you in exchange for the information you will give us. Please be sincere in your answers to our questions.

"Thank you in advance for the information and for the time and efforts you have put into making contact with us. We respect your courage and persistence. Good wishes, Vanya."

So all the "i's are dotted and ultrapoliteness is observed: A reward is promised. Kuznetsov, tasting in advance the impending generosity of his "clients," embarked on the most terrifying thing. [paragraph continues]

He feverishly collected information that might interest them. He was still trusted at the institute. At the same time, in accordance with the instructions he had received his new "employers," he mastered the art of encipherment and other subtleties of espionage. It sounds monstrous, but espionage now became his main, consuming profession. He studied -- true, not in Langley, but "at home" in Moscow -- the "Instructions on the Preparation and Encipherment of Reports in Invisible Writing," mastered the art of using an encoding pad, grasping the use of the "conversion table," became accustomed to the use of invisible-ink carbon paper, and studied the questions submitted to him by D.R. and M.B.

Kuznetsov found in the container, among other materials, some rather curious letters. They purported to have been written by American tourists. They contained not a word about espionage. On the contrary! Everything was very innocent, even pleasant, It was on these "letters" that he had to put the information for dispatch. For sending over there, across the ocean. Of course our antihero did not forget his "clients'" precise, unambiguous instruction: "Your answers (to the questions submitted) should contain secret information necessary to our government!" That is what the CIA is always ready to pay for. Secrets, only secrets...

The spy prepared the required information and sent it to the American special services at their false addresses. You remeber the "cover" letters? They were the means of sending secret information out of Moscow. He did all the "preparation" for sending off the letters in his own apartment. During interrogation, he testified:

"....In writing my reports to the American intelligence service, I made use of two 'cover' letters I received via the hiding place, written in the name of American tourists and addressed to the United States; I also used invisible carbon paper, the encoding pad, and the 'conversion table.'"

Later, also during interrogation, he added:

"In the report letters I informed American intelligence about the institute where I worked from January 1975... My information was of a secret nature."

In both reports our antihero did not fail to beg his "client to send him his reward -- R10,000 - and even suggested his own means of sending him this sum.

Of course, the traitor received no money. The thread of his fate, as soon as he had embarked on he contemptible, unsteady path of espionage, soon broke. All spies, sooner or later, get caught. Even the most successful!

On 18 June 1981 Kuznetsov was to see his wife off on a trip to the south. She was going off to a summer job in a pioneer camp. The decision was made to arrest the American spy. The prosecutor authorized the arrest.

After seeing off his wife, Kuznetsov, all unsuspecting, was about to set off for the city. At the entrance to the subway he suddenly felt two young men, who were walking next to him seize him energetically by the arms. They suggested that he sit with them in the car that had just driven up...

The End

The thorough investigation and court examination of "A Case of Espionage..." took a long time. The guilty verdict took into account the accused's repentance of what he had done. But he had done something irreparable!

What about the masters of cemetery affairs -- the Americans, the "clients," the "diplomat" spies from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow? They left for home in a hurry, without saying good-bye. The fate of their volunteer agent did not trouble them...

Just a few thoughts in conclusion. Kuznetsov became a despicable villain voluntarily. The traitor explained frankly in the course of the investigation of his fall: "The motives that led to my readiness to commit a grave crime -- that of establishing espionage relations with American intelligence -- were based on my egotism and adventurist character traits. In me, political knowledge did not grow into political commitment... I put my personal interests higher than the state's. I did everything knowingly."

Note: Personal interests above the state's! Everything knowingly! That was what he said during interrogation, that is, after the crime -- no simple crime, a crime of striking cynicism and defiance toward society -- was committed. And he explained nothing! The withesses, including his creditors, recalled a great deal. Kuznetsov's unrestrained drinking, his rudeness toward his subordinates, his arrogance and opinionatedness, his irrepressible "generosity," his desire to show off, and other failings. But the answer to the question why, all the same, he became a spy for the United States -- not of the witnesses supplied that answer. And could they? They should have! The voice of conscience was silent in the recreant's soul. His conscience had been devoured by consumerism. I want to point this out again. I believe we regard this highly dangerous evil too lightly, even with excessive indulgence. So a scourge has appeared in our life, destroying our souls and putting our society in jeopardy.

Now a word about the national laws that protect the Soviet Union from spies. There was, is, and will be no justification for treason. Not yesterday, nor today, nor tomorrow. Whatever those who like an easy life may think of. At the very moment that they have decided on a course of treason. And it is not a question of our country's laws mercilessly punishing scoundrels. It serves them right! I do not know of a single state in the world whose legal system is lenient or light toward espionage, which is the gravest crime. I have thought for a long time about the thrust of Soviet legal norms for punishing spies, willing and unwilling, remembering the assertions made by bourgeois propaganda about "the Russians gambling exclusively on a punitive policy" to safeguard state security. Lies! In our laws there is much that is humane, because ultimately the main thing is not punishment, but the correction of someone who has stumbled, so as to turn him in the direction necessary for a healthy society. Item "B" of Article 64 of the RSFSR Criminal Code even makes provisions for releasing from criminal responsibility a Soviet citizen recruited by foreign intelligence if he has carried out no actions in executing the criminal instructions received, and if he has voluntarily told the organs of power about his link with foreign intelligence. I mention this for a reason: American and other intelligence agents, whatever "cover" they work under, always try to instill in their agents the idea that our policy and actions to cut short espionage are cruel and uncompromising. In their opinion, taking such lies on trust should promote the "correct" conduct -- correct in these gentlemen's view -- on the part of the agent in the event of failure. As you can see, this is one more act of subversion against our country: the desire to persuade the lost sheep that it is in his interest to continue to betray the motherland. By silence or by lies. I am convinced that humanism and truth are stonger.

BEIJING MAYOR MEETS PRESS, LEAVES MOSCOW

OW031321 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Beijing People's Government delegation concluded its visit of the Soviet Union on 1 September. Prior to its departure for home, its leader, Chen Xitong, held a press conference in Moscow for Soviet reporters. The Chinese guests were introduced to the reporters by Saykin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet. He briefed the reporters on the Beijing delegation's itinerary in the Soviet Union and the talks he had with Chen Xitong. After his briefing, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, spoke to the reporters:

[Begin recording] I am very happy for having this opportunity today to meet the comrade reporters of newspapers, radio stations, and television stations in Moscow. As comrade Saykin just told you, at his invitation and thanks to his energetic assistance, we had the opportunity to visit Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Volgograd, the four most famous cities in the Soviet Union. I can say that our current visit has been a complete success. In what respect? First, we have sown and deepened friendship. I have brought with me from Beijing the friendship of 10 million Beijing people, which our delegation has conveyed to the people of Moscow and of the other cities. We have been warmly received and welcomed everywhere by the leading comrades of the city soviets as well as the various labor organizations and the people. We have been deeply impressed by the deep friendship shown to us by the Soviet people, by the people of Moscow and of the other cities. Since our two sides both strongly wish to develop our friendship, Comrade Saykin and myself have both expressed our determination to contribute during our tenure to the friendship and cooperation between our two capitals. This is one of the most important results we have achieved. Second, we have familiarized ourselves with the many experiences you have gained in city planning, construction, and administration and with the course you have followed in urban modernization. Many of your experiences are invaluable to us. Third, we have been briefed on the situation in your reform and the experience you have gained. We have seen, through information given us by our Soviet comrades, the practice of implementing the contract responsibility system in some localities. We are particularly interested in the experience accumulated and the results achieved in this respect. Our Soviet comrades and we both wish to exchange our experiences and learn from each other in the course of our reforms. [end recording]

Comrade Chen Xitong, leader of the Beijing People's Government delegation further told the Soviet reporters:

[Begin recording] I am very pleased to hear that comrade Saykin announced just a while ago that he has formerly accepted our invitation to visit Beijing. I believe that our friendship will develop further as a result of the mutual exchange and cooperation between our two cities. I would like to take this opportunity to wish the Soviet people happiness, wish the people of Moscow happiness, and wish the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee still greater achievements under the leadership of Comrade Saykin! Thank you. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PRC AIM TO ATTEND ASIAN GAMES

PM031435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Izvestiya correspondent in China Yuriy Savenkov report under rubric "Foreign Kaleidoscope" and subhead "Sport": "They Are Preparing for the Games"]

[Text] China will send a large delegation to Seoul for the 10th Asian Games which will take place from 20 September through 5 October (385 sportsmen will participate in 20 of the 25 various sports). This was reported at a press conference by a spokesman for the Chinese Olympic Committee. China is counting on gold medals in gymnastics, shooting, "heavy" athletics, fencing, diving, and "light" athletics, and naturally believes that its volleyball team -- world champions at the Olympic Games -- will achieve success.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES DOWNING OF KAL AIRLINER

LD031206 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; "writer" Genrikh Borovik commentary]

[Text] Hello comrades. When an honest man suddenly witnesses a falsehood, he feels not so much indignation as shame at witnessing hypocrisy or gain at the expense of someone else's sorrow. This kind of sense of shame was felt by many people in the world 3 years ago when U.S. propaganda and its underlings in Western countries held a witches' dance, accusing our country of deliberate cruelty and cynicism -- I quote the words of a very high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration -- in shooting down in the Far East a passenger plane of the South Korean company which had, by mistake, found itself over the territory of the Soviet Union. It was a revolting dance with crocodile tears and gloating smirks. I say "smirks" because the more you looked, the clearer the picture became of the direct participation of the U.S. special services in organizing the Boeing's provocative flight.

I did not plan to say anything, either in the press or on television, on the occasion of the 3d anniversary of this tragedy, a tragedy which was used for propaganda, considering, as many others around the world do, that the gist of what happened 3 years ago is today quite clear. However, the other day Voice of America presented the world with a statement which, as it was said, reflects the point of view of the U.S. Government, and I was again surprised at the shamelessness of those who have this point of view and those who reflect it. I will quote several paragraphs: The Soviet authorities, says Voice of America, declared that they destroyed the plane because it did not obey the order to fly to a Soviet airfield, and tried to evade pursuit. When that version was not confirmed, the Soviet authorities thought up a new explanation, claiming that the passenger airliner of the Korean airline had allegedly been conducting an espionage operation under U.S. direction. Almost all of the Soviet statements, says Voice of America, were refuted or taken back by the Soviet authorities. This year the Soviet Union made a fresh explanation: It now admits that flight 007 had not been engaged in espionage but claims that the Soviet authorities did not know that at the time and therefore shot it down.

There is falsehood in every sentence. The Soviet statements were not taken back by the Soviet authorities and were not refuted by anyone. Moreover, every day gives them ever more authoritative confirmation from various sources. I will quote the very latest: The Reagan administration repeatedly claimed that not one American knew that the South Korean airliner had violated the Soviet Union's airspace. The committee to investigate the incident, which comprised Japanese parliamentarians from various parties, recently stated that operators of several Japanese military radars knew of the intrusion by the Boeing into the Soviet Union's airspace but were under strict orders to silently observe the movement of the plane. The pilots of the Boeing gave a false signal of their location in an attempt to confuse civilian navigation stations. In the last stage of its flight, the civilian Boeing was transmitting coded radio messages designated for the U.S. special services. Hence, the pilots not only knew where they were but were concealing their maneuvers and their location from the civilian services.

Two weeks ago, one of the United States' most authoritative lawyers, Melvin Belli, who represents the interests of the relatives of the crew and passengers who were killed as a result of the Boeing's spy mission, stated that the widows of the first and second pilots of the downed Boeing-747 had said that just before the flight their husbands had received big sums of money from persons unknown for changing the flight path in the direction of the Soviet borders, and kthe flight commander said to his wife at the time: I will never fly this route again; this is the last time; it is too dangerous.

It was recently discovered that the tapes of the U.S. Air Force, recording the Boeing's route with the aid of radar stations, had been destroyed. How could that have happened if the United States was interested in a detailed investigation and in ascertaining the truth? But that is just the point, Washington was not interested in an investigation, and, incidentally, it did not hold one.

That is the state of affairs regarding this provocation. Man naturally tends to forget the bad and remember the good: the great instinct of maintaining human optimism. Only this and, furthermore, the inner nobility of our people, restraint, can explain the fact that we, for the sake of the future, have not been stirring up quite recent crimes perpetrated against us and against mankind. But a crime needs to be remembered, as well as the cynical smirking dance of U.S. propaganda on people's sorrow, and the fact that U.S. ambassadors, at Washington's demand, were sending coded reports from various countries of the world on how this dance had been received and what its results were. These codes, incidentally, have also been discovered recently, and are evidence of the planned provocation. What I say reflects, I hope, the viewpoint of millions of Soviet people and many millions of people throughout the world. May Washington know this.

ANNIVERSARY OF JAPANESE SURRENDER MARKED

OW031237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 2 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] On 2 September 1945, militarist Japan signed the unconditional surrender that ended World War II. The signing of the capitulation took place aboard the American battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay. On completing the ceremony, General MacArthur, commander of American Forces in the Pacific, said: We, the representatives of the main victorious powers, have gathered here to officially reach an agreement on how to restore peace. My greatest hope, and I trust the hope of all mankind, is that out of the bloody and cruel past, this ceremony will give birth to a better world, a world based on trust and understanding.

American leaders, both military and political, have always adored magnificent rhetoric. The words of General MarArthur, however, were not just rhetoric. They were hypocritical as well. In more intimate circles, the general expressed himself somewhat differently than on board the Missouri: Japan must become a pistol aimed at the heart of Asia. That is exactly what has happened.

Over 100 American military installations in Japan, in Washington's reasoning, create confidence in the world. Over 49,000 American soldiers stationed at these bases are called on to affirm understanding between peoples. In a Pentagon report to the U.S. Congress, we read that Japan is considered, along with Europe, to be of paramount importance in the U.S. nuclear strategy against the Soviet Union.

What of Japan itself, which lost 3 million people in the past war? Have the ruling circles of Japan learned their lessons from the events which ended in shame for the country aboard the Missouri? Judge for yourselves. I will cite the statement of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made in the Diet: Joint actions of the Japanese Navy and U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board, in case of extraordinary circumstances for Japan, do not contradict the three nonnuclear principles. The government does not rule out the possibility of using nuclear weapons in a situation when other means prove to be ineffective.

Soon after Japan's capitulation, the Tokyo war crimes tribunal began. The indictment specifically said: The domestic and foreign policies of Japan were under the influence and leadership of a criminal militaristic clique. These policies were the cause of serious world upheavals, aggressive wars, and huge damage to the interests of both peace-loving people and the Japanese people.

There is a real danger that in the foreseeable future the policies of Japan will acquire the qualities of that course which was condemned at the Tokyo tribunal. Japanese democratic forces are pondering this danger. They firmly defend the constitution which prohibits Japan from having an army and waging war; the three nonnuclear principles which Japan pledged to adhere to; and the decision not to exceed 1 percent of GNP for military expenditure.

Naturally, Japanese democratic forces have welcomed the Soviet proposal to create an Asia-Pacific security system. Comrade Gorbachev spoke about it recently in Vladivostok. Component parts of such a system would be the nonproliferation and freeze on the quantity of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific; the lessening of naval activities in the Pacific Ocean; the decrease in Asia of armed forces and conventional arms; and the transfer onto a practical plane discussion of confidence measures and the nonuse of force in the region. In other words, they are all acts which were not implemented at the end of the thirties, resulting in Asia and the Pacific Ocean being turned into one of the theaters of World War II and Japan experiencing the shame of capitulation.

RADIOACTIVE WATER LEAKAGE AT JAPANESE POWER PLANT

LD021644 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 2 TASS -- The leakage of radioactive water from the supply system of one of the reactors has taken place at a nuclear power plant in the city of Tsuruga, Japan, 335 km west of Tokyo.

A spokesman of the Department of Natural Resources and Energy reported today that in the course of trials at the second power unit with a capacity of 1.16 million kilowatts the air tightness of a water pump was broken. The personnel of the power plant had to stop the power unit immediately. The atomic power plant was to reach design capacity by next March. This is the third incident at Japanese atomic power plants for the past month.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM031052 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "En Route to Harare"]

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and LPDR foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 28-29 August en route to Harare to attend the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries. He was met and seen off at the airport by I.S. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister; other officials; and LPDR Ambassador to the USSR Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun.

GOVERNMENT MARKS VIETNAMESE NATIONAL DAY

Envoy Makes Address

LD031303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the Vietnam's national day; in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation; in the studio]

[Text] Comrades, in the past 41 years, the peopole of Vietnam, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which founded and well rooted by Ho Chi Minh, has been able to reliably defend their revolutionary achievements and now they are advancing consistently on the path of socialist construction. We have achieved considerable successes in the construction and defense of the homeland, in the development of production, in the stabilization of people's life, and in the strengthening of national defense and security. These achievements have become a significant contribution to the strengthening of the combat solidarity and all-round cooperation between the (?three) Indochina countries and to the safeguarding of peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the whole world. The role and the stature of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] is growing all the time in the world arena. At present, while developing their revolutionary traditions, with a creative enthusiasm, our people are resolutely overcoming all difficulties in order to meet honorably and, with new successes, the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Dear comrades, the great consistent assistance of the Soviet Union which our people accept with constant gratitude, is an important factor in victories of the Vietnamese revolution. In the course of a conversation which took place on 12 August, Comrades Truong Chinh and Gorbachev agreed on new measures to increase the efficiency of trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the SRV and the USSR. The people of Vietnam will make all efforts to strengthen further the fraternal and indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. We support fully the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, above all, those contained in the address of Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok, proposals to ensure peace, security, and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific and the important decision of the USSR on the extention of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts to 1 January 1987. This shows the high level of responsibility for the fate of peoples of the earth.

Taking this opportunity, allow me to wish the Soviet poople great successes in the implementation of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the acceleration of socio-economic development, and in the struggle for peace and for revolutionary changes in the whole world. Long live the great friendship and all-round cooperation between Socialist Vietnam and the Soviet Union! Thank you for your attention.

Friendship Societies Meet

PM031558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Holiday of the Vietnamese People"]

[Text] The friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Vietnam have proved their vital strength and reliably serve the interest of both countries and the cause of socialism and peace. This was emphasized 1 September at a festive meeting of representatives of Moscow working people devoted to the SRV's national holiday, the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

Soviet people, V. V. Sychev, CEMA secretary and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Vietman Friendship Society Central Board, noted in his report, are sincerely pleased with the successes of the fraternal SRV people, who are confidently marching along the path of building socialist society. It was emphasized advocates the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good neighborliness, increases every year.

Hong Long, vice chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, who heads the association's delegation, expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people for the all-around assistance which they constantly give to his country's working people. The Vietnamese people, he declared, fully support the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. the USSR's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions is a vivid demonstration of its good will and ardent desire for peace.

The meeting was attend by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V. K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, a delegation from Hanoi headed by Nguyen Tien Duc, vice chairman ofthe City People's Committee; and SRV Ambassador to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem.

Greetings Sent

PM031542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Test] To Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council.

Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers,

Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly.

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people send you, the CPV Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, and SRV National Assembly and the Communists and all working people of fraternal Vietnam cordial congratulations on the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of independence -- the SRV's national holiday.

The August Revolution's victory marked Vietnam's entry into a new era -- an era of independence, freedom, and socialism -- and helped develop the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole. The past years have been marked by grim trails in the heroic struggle agains colonialism and imperialism and in defense of independence and sovereignty. Vietnam's historical experience, victory, and achievements convincingly demonstrated the indomitable force of the ideas with which the country's working people were armed by the Communist Party, which was created and raised by the revolutionary and internationalist Ho Chi Minh, the great son of the Vietnamese people.

The SRV's working people, closely united around the Communist Party and vigilantly defending their revolutionary gains, are now confidently proceeding toward the planned goal and persistently striving to develop the material and technical base of socialism.

As a firm link in the socialist community, Vietnam makes a worthy contribution to strengthening the forces of peace and progress. Together with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, it consistently advocates the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness and also mutually beneficial cooperation in the Asia and Pacific region and actively promotes the process of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

It is deeply satisfying that Soviet-Vietnamese relations, based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the unity of ideas of the CPSU and CPV and sealed by the treaty on friendship and cooperation, is acquiring greater scale and depth each year and being filled with increasingly rich content. Moscow International Service in Vietnamese broadcasts at 1400 GMT on 1 September a report on the greetings message which has been comparied to the PRAVDA version and reveals the following a variation: "Proletarian internationalism" is used in place of "socialist internationalism". The Vietnamese for "proletarian internationalism" is "chur nghiax quoocs tees voo sanr".]

Soviet people are fully determined to continue comprehensively strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, which has stood the test of time, improving bilateral ties, and giving support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their effort aimed at achieving the motherland's all-around development and safeguarding its security.

In making the glorious anniversary of the formation of the first workers and peasants state in Southeast Asia, we wish you, dear comrades, and all Vietnamese working people new successes in building a socialist society and a fitting greeting to the Sixth CPV Congress.

May the indestructible fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV, the Soviet Union and the SRV, and the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples strengthen and develop!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers.

HANOI GOVERNMENT MARKS INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE

PM031328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Holiday of the Vietnamese People"

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Sep -- A festive meeting devoted to the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnam's independence was held here yesterday. It was attended by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders of the Republic.

Delivering a speech at the meeting, Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, noted that the gaining of independence by Vietnam is inseparably linked with the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany and Japanese militarism. The successes scored by the country during the years since then resulted from the correct course elaborated by the CPV on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching taking Vietnam's specific conditions into account. The experience of the building of socialism in the USSR and other fraternal countries is enormously significant for the SRV.

Solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union are the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the CPV and the Vietnamese state, the speaker emphasized. The talks held recently between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, were a qualitatively new step along the path of developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations. We are sincerely grateful to the CPSU, the government, and the Soviet people for the enormous support and valuable assistance to Vietnam in building socialism and defending the motherland.

The Vietnamese people fully support the USSR's peace initiatives contained in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech and aimed at the inclusion of the Asian and Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security. Enormous significance attaches to the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on conducting nuclear tests, which embodies the USSR's lofty responsibility for the fate of peace and the security of the peoples.

Vietnam consistently pursues a policy of peaceful coexistence and friendship and advocates the ensuring of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese people value the traditional friendship with the people of China. We want to restore normal relations and friendship with China and declare our readiness for talks at any level, anywhere, and at any time.

The speaker called on Vietnam's Communists and people to struggle to successfully resolve the strategic tasks of the building of socialism and the reliable defense of the motherland.

TRUONG CHINH INTRODUCES TV DOCUMENTARY

LD022341 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1310 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Remarks by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist party and president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam introducing a 1984 documentary: "Ho Chi Minh, Memory of the Spring" -- in Vietnamese with superimposed translation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The victory of the revolution in Vietnam was the victory of the Marxist-Leninist teachings which were creatively applied in the conditions of a colonial and semi-feudal country. The man who brought these teachings to Vietnam was Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the great leader and beloved teacher of our revolution. For the Vietnamese people, he used to say, Marxism-Leninism served as a magic hat, a compass, a bright sun illuminating the path to final victory, to the construction of socialism and communism.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh found in the teachings of Lenin the path to national liberation, he found what his unhappy, tormented fellow countrymen needed. He came to the conclusion that only socialism and communism can free the oppressed peoples and working class of the whole world. True to the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh, the party and people of Vietnam will continue to strengthen Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, regarding this as the decisive factor in the victory of the Vietnamese revolution yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

REPORTER ANALYZES BANGKOK CONFERENCE OUTCOME

OW030410 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Station reporter Kudrin analysis, part one]

[Excerpt] Listeners, let us hear the first half of a report by our station reporter Kudrin analyzing the comments and proposals by experts of the United States, Japan, South Korea, and the ASEAN nations. Their topic of discussion was the so-called Soviet-Vietnamese alliance and the security of Southeast Asia. The meeting was held in Bangkok in July. The outcome of the meeting was published not long ago under the title Bangkok Declaration in newspapers in both the United States and Thailand.

Kudrin writes: In the years following the defeat of the United States in Indochina, the situation in Southeast Asia changed. According to these experts, a major change in this situation is the so-called Soviet-Vietnamese alliance. They claim that this alliance poses a threat not only to the Southeast Asian nations but also to those nations whose transport vessels sail through this region as well. This was the principal conclusion by the experts from the United States, Japan, South Korea, and the ASEAN nations at the Bangkok Conference.

This Bangkok Declaration is, fact, an analysis of the Southeast Asian situation after the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina. But it largely contains anti-Soviet slander and vicious attacks on Soviet policy toward Southeast Asia and Indochina's socialist nations. The four proposals for the United States, Japan, China, and the ASEAN nations respectively, are a veiled call for open confrontation. [passage omitted]

Part II

OW030438 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Station reporter Kudrin Analysis, part two]

[Excerpts] Now let us examine the proposal in the Bangkok Declaration. The experts called on the ASEAN nations, the United States, Japan, and the PRC to divide the work and cooperate with one another in coping with the Soviet and Vietnamese threat. Briefly, their first proposal calls for Pacific nations to join forces in opposing the Soviet Union and Vietnam. At a time when both the Soviet Union and China have acknowledged a marked improvement in their relations, there can be no greater open provocation than calling on China, the United States, and its allies and accomplices to divide the work and cooperate with one another to the oppose the Soviet Union. [Passage omitted]

The declaration calls on the American people to regard the Soviet Union's Southeast Asia policy as a condition for bilateral relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The experts obviously blundered in this regard, because the Soviet Union does not intend to establish hegemony in this region. While advocating the establishment of equal relations with other nations, the Soviet Union also takes into consideration the interests of all other nations. Therefore, in light of this principle, the condition proposed by the experts makes no sense.

The proposal for expanding U.S. ground forces in Southeast Asia obviously suggests who is the true author of the Bangkok Declaration, and who is behind all these provocative acts. Here we can clearly see the Pentagon's shadow because it is particularly interested in regaining its lost status in Southeast Asia.

Another proposal, of this nature, intended for Washinton is like advising a squanderer to spend more or a glutton to eat more. Since U.S. military aid to the Khmer reactionaries is already increasing in an all-round way, is there any need to call for more aid? [Passage omitted]

Overall, the Bangkok Declaration is aimed at reducing the positive effects of the Soviet Union's peace proposals and those of other socialist countries. This fiendish anti-Soviet declaration is dished out by the most aggressive U.S. imperialist clique. Like the recent joint U.S. - Thai military exercise "Cobra-86" not long ago, U.S. efforts to retain its military bases in the Philippines, and the forum of military representatives from the United States and other Pacific nations scheduled to open in Bangkok next November, the Bangkok Declaration is another link in the campaign to oppose efforts for peace by the Soviet Unionand other socialist and nonaligned nations.

It is not surprising that Bangkok has often been chosen as the site for carrying out these kinds of acts. Who else is more pro-U.S. imperialist in Southeast Asia than the reactionaries of the clique in power in Thailand? Regrettably, U.S. imperialist agents in some ASEAN nations are still very powerful. Totally disregarding the purpose of ASEAN's political declaration and the interests and wishes of the Southeast Asian people, these agents stubbornly drag ASEAN into Washington's scheme of global aggression.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS 'EXPERTS' MEET IN MANILA

PM020811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev "Apr Remarks": "Unsuitable Means"]

[Text] Manila -- The latest landing force of "consultant experts" on international problems hit the Philippine capital the other day. They were introduced as "statesmen and scientists" from the United States, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, here on a mission from the International Security Council organization. The members of this landing force held a press conference here, and sermonized. And near the end of the trip, the MANILA BULLETIN newspaper published (for big money) their creed -- the "Manila declaration."

The main points of the declaration are these: The Soviet Union is the main enemy of East Asia and represents a deadly threat to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Therefore U.S. bases throughout the region, and in particular in the Philippines, should be strengthened. The United States, Japan, and South Korea should to a still greater degree pool their efforts in "coordinating military plans and maneuvers and exchanging intelligence information." Japan should increase its military budget, while the Philippines should give up all idea of the U.S. military bases on the country's territory ever being eliminated.

The day after the publication of the declaration, the same newspaper, the MANILA BULLETIN, printed an article in which the prominent Philippine politician Raul (Manglapus) described the declaration as a "militarist sortie, an appeal for a military coup in the Philippines, and a document in defense of reactionary military regimes in Asia." The author of the article, an active opponent of former Philippine President F. Marcos who lived in exile in the United States for 13 years and is therefore very familiar with the American way with political provocations, also named those who sold the declaration of the "statesmen and scientists" who preached to the Filipinos. It was, he writes, an extremist right-wing organization called "(koza) international," based in South Korea, which comes out openly in defense of antipopular, military dictatorships.

Such organizations, as is well known, exist on the funds of the U.S. Special Services. That is why journalists here are saying this about the declaration: If it is designed as a CIA act aimed at "neutralizing Soviet peace initiatives," it is an attempt made by unsuitable means, and exposes those who are committed to whipping up tension in the Asian-Pacific region.

IZVESTIYA ON CAUSES OF MIKHAIL LERMONTOV SHIPWRECK

PM031044 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 31 August 1986 in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word Leningrad-datelined article entitled "Four Fatal Minutes: Postscript to the Case of the Loss of the Shmyganovskiy. The editorial introduction to the article reads in full as follows:

"IZVESTIYA has talked several times about the circumstances of the wreck of the Baltic steamship company's flagship off the New Zealand coast. And each time the mail has brought, along with thanks for the promptness and openness, a new wave of readers' dissatisfaction.

"'I have the feeling that the newspaper has not told the whole truth,' War and Labor veteran N. Kalmykov writes from Riga. 'A foreign pilot has in fact been declared to be responsible for what happened. But IZVESTIYA itself in one article reported that this specialist's role on board was purely consultative. Where then were our navigators and where were they looking? Why has nothing been said about the loss sustained by our country and whether it will be compensated, even if only partially, by insurance. And, finally, what about whether an attempt will be made to raise the ship? The answer we are given is that the 'question is being studied'...

"I'm sorry but it seems to me that the correspondent wrote under the keen eye of the "officers of the watch" from the department concerned -- the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet.'"

Shmyganovskiy says that readers have nothing to reproach the ministry leadership for and that the author of the article received such information as was available at the time, although the court case has subsequently filled out the picture. A member of the Leningrad City Court dealing with the case is cited as saying that "the captain [Vorobyev] was not entirely sincere in his testimony when appearing as a witness. The court had to request not just charts but also course recordings. It turned out that the liner executed pirouettes, as it were -- approaching the picturesque coastline and then veering away. There was nothing blameworthy in that, the depth allowed such maneuvers, and the pilot had an excellent knowledge of the inlet. The course recordings also explained much that occurred during the fatal four minutes." It is noted that Senior Pilot Sergey Stepanshchev was introduced to the New Zealand pilot as the "person responsible for steering the ship in the captain's absence from the bridge." Stepanshchev is said to have followed the New Zealand pilot's instructions to the letter when the ship was heading toward the shore in the strait until it was too late: "1723 hours. Instead of the command to turn to starboard expected by Sergey there was the repeated command:

"'Wheel aport ten!'

"And although this did not make any sense, the young navigator...did not reduce speed or summon the captain but repeated it again to a sailor. And only afterwards did he ask Jameson about his intentions." When the ship was holed Captain Vorobyev again appeared on the bridge and "thereafter acted efficiently, competently, and coolly." Jameson is quoted as follows: "I cannot understand why I made the decision to go through the strait." Shmyganovskiy writes that there are, "of course, insufficient grounds for charging the experienced sailor with acting with premeditation, as some readers wish," but once he had set the ship on a "dangerous course he should have been immediately removed from his role as adviser irrespective of the reasons guiding him." Of Stepanshchev it is said: "And perhaps it is not Sergey's fault but his misfortune that he was appointed senior pilot on the steamship company's finest liner so quickly and without adequate experience of sailing on passenger ships." Stepanshchev will have to pay R20,000 to the steamship company out of deductions from wages and has been given a suspended sentence of 4 years, with compulsory labor, account being taken of his part in attempts to save the ship and passengers. "Vorobyev has been removed from his post and transferred to shore duties. The ship carried insurance against damaged connected with pollution of the sea but not property insurance. It is stated that most specialists consider raising the ship not to be "economically justified."

SHEVARDNADZE HOLDS TALKS WITH CSSR'S CHNOUPEK

LD031521 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting today with Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, who was vacationing in the Soviet Union.

During their meeting the ministers spoke highly of the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations and expressed satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in all fields, with their close interaction in the international arena. It was noted that the consistent efforts of the socialist countries to curb the arms race and improve the international situation have the broad support of all peace forces. The extension by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987 was a new major step, a practical action directed at stopping the nuclear arms race. The ministers believe that a bilateral Soviet-American moratorium on nuclear blasts would tangibly facilitate the attainment of a general and complete ban on nuclear tests and progress in efforts to create an all-embracing system of international security. The importance of implementing the programme of a large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, proposed by the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member countries, was emphasised during the exchange of views.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding.

ENVOY IN USSR CONVEYS REPLY TO GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD011740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1532 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Moscow, today handed to the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vadim Loginov, a reply from the SFRY Presidency to the message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 16 July.

Handing over the reply from the SFRY Presidency, Ambassador Drulovic stressed the importance of political dialogue as a form of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR, and said that the problems of disarmament -- of which the general secretary spoke in his message -- are one of the priorities of the nonaligned countries meeting in Harare.

GDR JUSTICE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 28 AUG

PM031210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] An official friendly visit to the USSR by a GDR delegation headed by H.J. Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR justice minister, ended 28 August. The delegation visited the Georgian SSR, where it familiarized itself with the actvity of the republic's legal and judicial organs and institutions.

In Moscow the delegation was received by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON WALTERS' VISIT

Received by FRG Leaders

LD031958 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bonn September 3 TASS -- The United States envoy to the United Nations Organisation Vernon Walters, now on a tour of several West European countries with the aim of putting pressure on the allies and securing their support for Washington's provocative actions against sovereign Libya, was received today by the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

During their meetings today, judging by the brief reports distributed here, the sides limited themselves simply to general statements not reflecting the substance of the talks. This fact is viewed in local political circles as evidence of intent to gloss over differences over "sanctions" against Libya existing between the FRG and the United States.

It was already on the eve of Walters' arrival that newspapers noted the absence of support here for the U.S. demands to the FRG Government to apply "sanctions" to Libya. The parliamentary group of the Greens directed criticism against his West European mission. A statement distributed here says that the United States is engaged in open political and military preparations for a new aggression against Libya. Using "struggle against terrorism" as a pretext the Reagan administration wants in reality to establish its dominance in the Mediterranean area, the statement stresses.

Reaction Reported

LD040551 Moscos TASS in English 1538 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Paris September 3 TASS -- The West European press reaction to an overseas tour by Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has shown that Washington's NATO allies have no desire to be drawn into its adventurist aggressive policy against Libya.

It has been announced in Washington that the U.S. envoy during his tour has been pressing the allies to impose "further and tougher sanctions" against that country.

Commentators have noted that his trip is taking place as the U.S. Navy has been increasing its provocative activity off Libyan shores.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE said that after coming to this country, Walters has been attempting to persuade Paris to join the U.S. anti-Libyan sanctions. The paper said the U.S. emissary's visit fits in well with the U.S. latest campaign against Libya, with U.S. warships being drawn up to its shores and unfounded charges of planning acts of terrorism being hurled against it.

The U.S. bandit-style attack on Libya earlier this year followed soon after Walters' previous tour of West European capitals last April.

Bonn September 3 -- His visit is being expected with concern by Bonn officialdom.

The local press said the West German Government sees no grounds for new sanctions against Libya, which the overseas visitor is expected to demand during his forthcoming meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG said today that neither the Federal Chancellor's Office nor the Foreign Ministry have any data about Libya planning any acts of terrorism against the United States, which is the claim Washington has been making lately to impress its West European partners.

This is why, the paper said, the West German Government "has not only been made concerned but also irked by continued pressure from the United States."

FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET MOSCOW COUNTERPARTS

LD040602 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- Participants in a meeting, held at the USSR Parliamentary Group today, with a delegation of the parliamentary group on relations with the USSR of the FRG's Bundestag, led by its President Helmut Schaefer, spoke of the dire need for serious efforts to turn events from confrontation to detente and cooperataion for the good of peace. The guests returned to Moscow from their tour of the country.

During a frank exchange of opinions the sides examined issues of bilateral relations, as well as some pressing international problems. They voiced support for extending the dialogue between the East and the West, for continuing the search for ways of improving the political climate in Europe and all over the world, emphasizing the important role of parliamentarians in tackling these tasks. It was pointed out that the threat of a nuclear was looming over mankind, military conflicts and seats of international tension demand vigorous actions of parliamentarians and peoples of all countries, irrespective of their social and economic systems in defence of mankind's future.

The guests were told how the USSR was consistently translating into life its foreign policy aimed at establishing an all-embracing system of international security and liquidating nuclear weapons by the end of the current century. Their attention was called to new Soviet peace initiatives.

The talk was attended by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and other officials.

ZIMYANIN MEETS VISITING BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD31653 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- A delegation of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Representatives of the Belgian Parliament, headed by Chairman of the Commission and of the Chamber of Deputies Jean Defraigne had a conversation today at the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. There was an exchange of opinions on key international problems of mutual interest and on questions of bilateral Soviet-Belgian relations.

The Belgian parliamentarians were informed in detail about the Soviet Union's programme of complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons everywhere in the world by the year 2000 and the prevention of the placement of strike arms in space. They were also informed in detail of other initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union jointly with fraternal socialist countries so as to put an end to the arms race and radically improve the situation in the world. Much attention was paid to the question of extending the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

When the state of affairs in Europe was discussed, the Belgian side showed interest in the programme of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in the continent advanced at the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Jean Defraigne emphasised Belgium's interest in the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles and in reaching an arrangement on this question and other questions discussed in Geneva at the talks on nucleaar and space arms. It was emphasised by the Soviet side in this connection that ridding Europe of medium-range weapons is a concern not only for powers that have such weapons but also for countries on whose territories they are deployed. Withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Belgium or any other West European country would be answered by the Soviet Union with adequate reductions of its nuclear weapon systems.

Mutual striving was expressed for the further development of the European process which would be largely promoted by a successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet and Belgian parliamentarians were unanimous in a positive assessment of Soviet-Belgian relations which continue showing an upward trend in all spheres. At the same time it was noted that there exist considerable reserves for the further progress, specifically in the sphere of economic and cultural relations. Both sides emphasised the importance of contacts along the parliamentary lines, and expressed the striving to continue widening them.

Taking part in the conversation were secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the commission for foreign affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Zimyanin, other officials.

PRAVDA DEPLORES HOLDING OF JORDANIAN 'PATRIOTS'

PM040854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Second Edition p 4

["Own information" report: "When Will the Jordanian Patriots Be Freed?"]

[Text] Beirut, 29 Aug -- As has already been reported, a large group of prominent sociopolitical figures, including leaders and activitists from the Jordanian Communist Party, the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, the Jordanian Committee from Peace and Solidarity the trade unions, and other social organizations, was arrested in Jordan this May. They have all been imprisoned for more than 3 months now without any charges being made against them. As is well know, public and political circles in the Arab countries and other countries are advocating the speediest release of the Jordanian patriots. However, so far all appeals to the Jordanian authorities have foundered. This is causing serious concern among those who see cooperation among the country's patriotic forces as the guarantee that Jordan will successfully withstand the pressure being put on it from outside and the attempts to wrench it from Arab ranks and nudge it down the path of separate deals with the Israeli aggressors. It is thought here that the continuing detention of progressive Jordanian figures well known for their consistent struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the Jordanian people's fundamental national interests run counter to the interests of that cooperation.

The democratic public in Jordan and beyond is continuing to seek the release of the patriots and the restoration of justice.

ISRAELI 'SPIES' INTERCEPTED AT BORDER IN SINAI

LD040519 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo September 3 TASS - Egyptian authorities have accused 28 servicemen from the so-called multinational force on the Sinai Peninsula, with a U.S. contingent from the "Rapid Deployment Force" serving as its backbone, of spying for Israel. The newspaper AL-AHALI reported that Egyptian counter-intelligence had intercepted four Israeli spies at a border crossing point in Sinai.

The Israelis put up armed resistance, opening fire at Egyptian troops, but were still arrested and found to be carrying seven encoded messages and 19 microfilm rolls with classified data on Egyptian forces, their deployment, combat training standards and provision with arms, as well as on Egyptian military facilities in Sinai.

The paper said the information had been gathered by the servicemen from the "multinational force" and handed to the Israeli spies. The Egyptian Government demanded that the force's command give up the 28 accused to Egyptian authorities which will start an investigation.

The "multinational force" has been deployed in Sinai under an Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty hammered out under U.S. patronage and signed by the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat.

EGYPT GIVES 'MILITARY PRIVILEGES' TO U.S. NAVY

LD032329 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo September 3 TASS — The U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal has been granted since Thursday military privileges at one of Egypt's Mediterranean naval bases. This was reported by the Egyptian opposition newspaper AL-AHALI today with reference to well-informed sources. The newspaper points out that the joint U.S.-Egyptian "Sea Winds" exercises that were officially ended on August 28 were secretly continued by ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The U.S. command demanded from Egypt the permission to use Egyptian naval bases for logistics supply of U.S. aircraft carriers at which aircraft meant for dealing strikes on Libya are based. The Egyptian authorities granted that demand, the newspaper writes. Moreover, they provided the same permission to the America aircraft carrier.

PARTICIPATION IN TEHRAN TRADE FAIR EXPANDS TIES

NC291015 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The 12th Tehran International Trade Fair continues, and 36 countries, including the Soviet Union, are participating. A news conference for Iranian and foreign correspondents was held at the Soviet pavillion devoted to the USSR's participation in the Tehran International Fair. A circular distributed among the participants in this news conference stressed that the Soviet Union's objective in participating in the fair is to help expand commercial ties between the Soviet Union and Iran and to show the Soviet Union's export potential in view of the Iranian market's needs.

Vladimir Krishchenko, head of the Soviet pavillion, pointed out in his remarks at the news conference that economic and commercial relations between the Soviet Union and Iran are based on equality of rights and mutual interests, and date back more than 60 years. Vasiliy Zhilin, the Soviet Union's commercial representative in the Islamic Republic of Iran, said in answer to correspondents' questions about the outlook for these commercial and economic relations that the Soviet-Iranian Chamber of Commerce is to meet in the next few days in Tehran. He reported that agreement has been reached to hold the 10th session of the Soviet-Iranian standing committee on economic cooperation. Answering correspondents' questions on the prospects for Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation in the field of oil and gas, it was pointed out that these topics were discussed during a recent visit to the Soviet Union by Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh. At these talks, the two sides agreed on the possibility of resuming Iranian gas deliveries to the Soviet Union.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES DECLARATION

PY022246 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] In a declaration released last weekend in Santiago, the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] called on all Chileans to continue participating in all struggles, particularly in those scheduled for this month.

This appeal to the public coincides with the ones made by the Popular Democratic Movement, the Christian Democratic Party, and the National Civic Assembly [ANC]. The ANC has called on the people to participate in the rally for democracy on 4 September, the date on which traditionally presidential elections were held when Chile was a democratic republic.

The National Workers Command, the Student Federations Council, and other social organizations not only expressed their support for this rally, but also called on the people to suspend all activities and to paralyze the country on 4 and 5 September.

Everything points toward new and far reaching mass mobilizations, the main objective of which is to demand the end of the current regime and the return to democracy.

The PCCh declaration denounced Pinochet's evil plan. Through the threatrical ploy of discovering the arms caches, he is trying to convince the country and the international community that Chile is threatened by what he calls the Marxist danger.

The PCCh says that the violent wave of propaganda unleashed by the tyrant against all the opposition sectors is meant to prevent the unity of the opposition, to unite the military command around Pinochet, and to eliminate any resistance from the Navy, Air Force, and Carabineros to Pinochet's will of perpetuating himself in power past 1989.

The Communists, the PCCh declaration states, believe that the present dilemma is not dictatorship or Marxism, dictatorship or Communism, but rather dictatorship or democracy. The PCCh says it is willing to support a provisional government of consensus that will replace the dictatorship, reinstate the democratic freedoms, respond to the citizenry's demands of justice, and summon a general constituent assembly.

The PCCh adds that it favors a multiparty political regime, and the respect for human rights within the terms of the UN declaration on human rights. [passage omitted]

MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE ON 'SOLIDARITY' WITH CHILEANS

PM031216 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, attended by Volodya Teitelboim, member of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow on 1 September by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American Peoples in connection with the week of solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle being held in our country.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES BOLIVIAN STATE OF EMERGENCY

PM031408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition pp 1, 5

[TASS report: "State of Emergency in Bolivia"]

[Text] New York, 29 Aug -- According to news agency reports the domestic political situation in Bolivia has abruptly become more complicated. Unable to cope with the continuing acute social conflicts, the government of Victor Paz Estenssoro has declared a state of emergency.

The Bolivian Ministry of Information has officially stated that this decision was made at an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet and supreme military command. Demonstrations, marches, and meetings have been banned. The Armed Forces and police have been put on heightened readiness and Air Force planes have started overflying the capital.

In the first few hours following the declaration of the state of emergency Army subunits occupied university buildings and a number of trade union centers. Around 200 workers and trade union figures were arrested. They include the following prominent figures from the Bolivian Workers Center -- the largest trade union association -- Jose Maria Palasios, Aldo Flores, and Andres Solis Rada, executive secretary of the Bolivian Press Workers Federation. Walter Delgadillo, secretary general of the Bolivian Workers Center, has been placed under house arrest.

According to news agency reports, following a recent 48-hour general strike the march on La Paz by around 10,000 miners from various departments is continuing. Its participants advocate solving socioeconomic problems in the interests of the working people's masses.

NICARAGUA: U.S. ENGAGED IN 'METEOROLOGICAL WARFARE'

PM031453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Special correspondent Yevg. Bay report: "Whims of the Weather, or Meteorological Weapons?"]

[Text] Managua -- The front page of a recent issue of the Nicaraguan newspaper NUEVO DIARIO shows a map of Central America. Three states in the region -- Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras -- are marked with a circle, as if they were in some invisible optical sights. The center of the circle is shaded in black -- that is the region of a severe, prolonged drought, which has struck neighboring regions of the countries marked, adjacent to the Gulf of Fonseca.

Reports coming in from these states testify to the unusual nature of the drought. For some months now there has been virtually no precipitation in regions which differ from one another in their topographical and climatic conditions. It is characteristic that the action of the atmospheric phenomenon lessens gradually as the distance increases from the epicenter, which is in the region of El Tigre Island in the Gulf of Fonseca. It is here, the newspaper stresses, that the Pentagon has sited an air base capable of taking the most modern aircraft.

In the opinion of experts, NUEVO DIARIO writes, such a drought could only be caused artificially.

The newspaper recalls that the United States used meteorological weapons for the first time in Vietnam, causing first torrential rains, then prolonged drought there.

Why have these regions of Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua come within the Pentagon's sights? The use of meteorological weapons on each of the countries has its purpose. In the border provinces of Honduras, a shortage of foodstuffs, caused by the drought, means that the peasants are forced to leave their homes, and it is here the United States has sited its bases for training the "contras." According to the Honduran newspaper TRIBUNA, the inhabitants of more than 60 settlements were forced to go to the north of the country in search of food.

In El Salvador, the drought covers the region where the influence of rebels from the F. Marti National Liberation Front is most marked. By causing a drought in this region (according to preliminary estimates, the harvest of corn, rice, and beans could be nearly 50 percent down this season), the Washington strategists hope to deprive the patriots of their food base.

The border province of Chinandega in Nicaragua is the zone from which the "contra" gangs were driven out by the Sandinist People's Army. And the Pentagon has decided to hit that province with meteorological warfare.

Many experts in Honduras and El Salvador agree with the Nicaraguan newspapers' assessment, and believe that the unusual drought is the result of the Pentagon's use of meteorological weapons.

REPORT ON VENEZUELAN PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

PM291334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A Venezuelan Democratic Action Party delegation headed by Senator (E. Tekhera Paris), the party's secretary for international questions, visited the USSR between 18-24 August at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American Peoples. The delegation had talks at the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee International Section. It visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior. The guests made a trip to Leningrad.

CONSULTATIONS HELD IN KINGSTON ON UN SESSION

PM011243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Havana, 31 Aug -- Soviet-Jamaican political consultations were held in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, on questions of the agenda for the 41st UN General Assembly session, as well as bilateral relations.

Taking part in the consultations were, on the Soviet side, V.D. Nikolayenko, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry first Latin American Department, and N.S. Sokilov, USSR charge d'affaires in Jamaica, and on the Jamaican side O. Harding, minister of state for foreign affairs.

ALIYEV MEETS WITH ADMIRAL NAKHIMOV VICTIMS' FAMILIES

LD040858 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- The government commission and party and government bodies of the Black Sea port city of Novorossiysk continue to work hard in the aftermath of the sinking of the passenger liner "Admiral Nakhimov," which went down in a collision with a dry cargo ship seven miles out of port on 31 August.The newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reports today that the last passengers and crew members of the "Admiral Nakhimov" are leaving the city. The life of all the 29 people hospitalized in the wake of the shipwreck is out of danger.

The seas are rough off the Novorossiysk shore but work is going on round the clock without letup. The "Admiral Nakhimov" lies on the bottom with about 50 metres of water aboce, with the torn side down, which makes diving operations even more difficult.

Yesterday members of the governmental commission led by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, met the families of the victims and reported to them on the progress of resuce work.

PRESIDIUM POSTS MALYSHEV TO ATOMIC SAFETY GROUP

LD031711 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Vadium Mikhaylovich Malyshev chairman of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry. Vadim Mkhaylovich Malyshev was born in 1932; he is Russian; a member of the CPSU since 1964. He received a higher education as an electrical engineer. After graduating from the Moscow Power Engineering Institute in 1957, he worked for 16 years at the Beloyarsk Kurchatov atomic power station in engineering and managerial posts. Since 1973 he has been director of this power station.

During his work in atomic power engineering, Malyshev proved to be a highly qualified specialist and a good organizer of production. He has been awareded Order of the October Revolution, the Badge of Honor and two medals and is a prize-winner of the USSR State Prize.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTINUING CHERNOBYL CLEANUP

PM031508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by own special correspondents O. Gusev and A. Pokrovskiy: "Diary of Events at the Chernobyl AES: Four Months Later]

[Text] Kiev Oblast -- The changes here are marked, you are barely on the outskirts of Kiev before you pass a yellow warning sign indicating that the road leads to Chernobyl. It can be said that the route and the traffic flow along it are not the same as they were during those very memorable days back in May. The highway has been widened in many places and it has acquired new access roads. The vehicles that continue to flow in a mighty stream toward the AES now save considerable time en route.But at that early morning hour what surprised us were the convoys of vehicles coming in the opposite direction. There were hundreds of trucks carrying household effects. The situation was clarified in the office of Major General L. Zverkovskiy, a member of the government commission. A map showing the stricken regions hung on the wall. It was covered in different colored lines just like the plan of a general assault.

One line -- inscribing a precise circle -- signified the affected zone as originally determined on the basis of theoretical calculations. A second line, far from strict geometrically, spread across those borders in places, whereas in other places it, on the contrary, forked back inside the circle. It is based on meticulous radiation readings. The sector including Chernobyl falls within its zigzag border. It indicates an enhanced danger zone. And, finally a smaller circle encompassing the city of Pripyat and the AES itself indicates a special monitoring zone.

"It has become possible on the basis of these precise data," the general commented, "to allow entry to the inhabitants of most of the Ukraine's 61 populated centers within the danger zone. In the two villages of cheremoshnaya and Nivetskoye people have returned permanently. People from the remainder are transporting furniture out in an organized fashion. There are now militia detachments doing fortnightly tours of permanent duty at every population center. In recent days the steadily improving situation has allowed the inhabitants of chernobyl and even Pripyat to bring out their belongings."

I. Belyayev, member of the government commission, briefly asked:

"Are you ready for a 3-hour tour of the power station. Get changed then and we'll be off."

We have to admit that the journey was not easy, but it was not because we had to jump every other step on countless stairways, virtually groping our way along intricate passageways piled up with equipment and cable. It was essential to know not only the route through the partially damaged building but also the radiation situation throughout its extent. it is not identical everywhere, as it sometimes seems; the radiation occurs in bands or, more accurately, in patches. In one place an outlet facing the fourth power unit, from where the enhanced radioactivity "shoots out," has not yet been sealed off and somewhere else contaminated debris would be piled up in the vicinity -- and then the danger sharply increases. We do not know how Ignor Arkadyevich and A. Vasilyev, a physicist from the Kurchatov Institute who accompanied us, found their bearings in this visible and invisible chaos, but sometimes they would say:

"Here, just run!"

"The further we went from marker to marker the more tightly the guaze mask clung to our faces and the clearer the tactics employed in attacking the invisible enemy -- radioactivity -- became. Initially there is a thorough radiation scan, then the technical solutions which will enable the object in question to be controlled in the most rational and safe manner are sought, followed by the attack, which requires courage. And virtually every time it is necessary to find a new technical solution, relying, of course, on the experience built up over the 4 months. The most important and complex solutions are, as a rule, submitted for discussion by the government commission, although there are also a mass of validated innovations in use as well as ordinary labor "audacity" to be found. The people assembled there are creative, and judging by the names of the institutes represented it is a good time to study the geography of the country. We were told, for example, that seven projects -- a wide range to choose from -- were proposed just for the ventilation system for entombing the fourth reactor.

But now, at last, we were approaching a breach which was sited 50 metres from the damaged power unit.

"Keep close to the walls," I. Belyayev instructed. "You may look for a couple of seconds -- the flow of radiation is still high."

Then on the way back we were able to look more than once at the damaged power unit and even examine it in more detail through a special thickened-glass window. We were able to verify that the reactor is not discharging radioactivity. As a result of a range of work the radiation level has been much reduced. Moreover, it has even been possible to eliminate the spreading of radioactive dust from there, the surface of the power unit having been bathed in a special solution. Another very important stage -- the erection of a concrete wall on the damaged side of the reactor -- has been completed. Powerful concrete pumps are now pressed almost right up against the wall and their crane-like necks arch up tens of meters, constantly pouring concrete into the open orifice of the power unit.

We met one of the people in charge of this pouring work standing at another breach directly opposite the pump. G. Sergeychik was examining the breach, assessing the situation with pinpoint accuracy, and issuing a command by radio. And immediately another concrete mixer rushed up to the pumps. They must not stand idle a single minute.

An important stage in the elimination of the aftereffects of the accident has come: The work front has expanded, the basic measures have been considered, and the timetable for their implementation drawn up. That is why the present staff of the government commission deemed it necessary to ask that their stay in Chernobyl be extended -- it is better if the people who have devised the planned program of action actually see it through.

It is necessary to act in several directions at the same time: The entombment of the fourth power unit and the simultaneous preparation for the startup of the first and second reactors, the decontamination of the territory and the construction of the tour-of-duty settlement at Zeleniy Mys, water-conservation measures, the organization of everyday life and catering with an eye to the approaching winter, and many other jobs...

"Everyone now working," we were told in conversation with G. Vederniko, chairman of the government commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, "is perfectly aware of his responsiblity to the people affected by the accident and to the entire country. On the other hand, we are conscious of the constant and all-around assistance given us by our people. There has not yet been a single instance of our being refused supplies of necessary machines and equipment. And, after all, the organizations allocating them to us do have their own plan to meet. Thus what is required of us is good organization, efficiency, and well-conceived actions. Today there is twice as much concrete being laid in the operational area [promploshchadka] as a week ago and four times as much steelwork being erected."

The atmosphere of professionalism and responsibility at the accident headquarters was evident even to outsiders. The government commission's morning and evening sessions are really fleeting affairs -- they last 20-30 minutes. But they manage at them to discuss what has been done, outline future plans, fine-tune proposed technical solutions, and assign specific tasks to all the subunits. And afterwards there is no attempt there to avoid personal responsibility for one's assignment.

And there is something else remarkable. In Chernobyl a blanket approach to meeting targets is clearly out of favor. Although, let us add, the people there know how to account for and look after resources and materials. What is done is evaluated only as "net output" -- completed technical plans, kilometers of road, cubic meters of concrete laid, and the number of facilities decontaminated. [paragraph continues]

People are even perplexed: How else do you assess the execution of your professional duty. Yes, the experience of Chernobyl has cost dear. But it seems it can be used not just in this extreme situation. So many highly competent specialists have now gathered there that the experience of their actions and, above all, their collaboration deserve closer attention.

We have no intention of idealizing the situation obtaining in the Chernobyl region. People there do sometimes complain about departmental disorder and shortcomings in the tour-of-duty method -- time is lost while the new arrival gets fully into the swing of things. There are still some people among those working in the operational area who prefer to sit back in some cosy spot. It has become the rule in the Chernobyl AES zone that the engineer is the first to enter a new sector, pointing out how much work can be done there. The engineers there are mainly young people. They graphically demonstrate in those very difficult conditions that the country has raised a reliable new generation.
Of course, every family has its black sheep. Party organizations carefully study the Chernobyl collective, which is many thousands strong. Decent people are actively supported and transgressions very strictly dealt with. At the Kiev party obkom we were given the names of 27 former Communists. They included V. Faustov, chief of a planning working party of a branch of the Gidroproyekt Institute, who left the collective without authorization, and drivers A. Grishchenko and N. Galasyuk, expelled from CPSU with the same merciless formula: "For cowardice and alarmism."

What can be said about cowards -- a coward is a coward. But alarmism does deserve special mention. It is undoubtedly fostered by rumor and hearsay, sometimes spread with ill intent, but more often the result of basic ignorance or inadequate information. An unexpected turn in our conversation with Doctor of Technical Sciences A. Tutnov, a specialist in the sphere of materials technology, made us think about this.

"You probably saw on your journey here how many ripe apples are piling up along the route? And we are eating them even in Chernobyl. We carried out checks and made calculations, and it turned out that if the core is removed a person would have to eat 300 kilos to receive the maximum recommended dose of radiation [sanitarnaya norma oblucheniya]."

We are far from thinking of advising readers to follow the example of the specialists of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute -- not everyone will have precision instruments or possess the requisite knowledge.

But why do the organs of the State Agroindustrial Committee stand aside from this matter or, as a party worker said with irritation, why are they "sitting back"? Why, for example, do potatoes which have been cleared by the radiation monitoring service remain unmoved? Why is the special treatment of decontaminated agricultural land proceeding sluggishly? Why is the population not receiving precise advice on what to do with the crop that has been grown? And why, finally, is the choice of the most acceptable agricultural crops for sowing for next year still not clear? Is there a shortage of experience and knowledge? It is quite possible there is: This is the first time that such a situation has arisen. But, after all, you are not going to acquire them by "sitting back."

The physicians assigned to the zone do not always, with the exception of the radiology specialists, prove equal to the task. The USSR and Ukranian Health Ministries should clearly put a bit more energy into the preventive and health education work they are carrying out among the population, which continues to experience a shortage of appropriate information. This is particularly important in connection with the new school year.

No, the signs leading to Chernobyl are not simply road signs. They are a warning and indication of much else.

UKRANIAN PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS CHERNOBYL

AU021259 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Aug 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "A Trip to the Area of the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] The construciton of the Zelenyy Mys-Chernobyl superhighway, 38 kilometers long and 15 meters wide, with various engineering facilities and a large bridge across the Uzh river, is drawing to an end in record time. On 23 August, Ya. P. Progrebnyak, Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, familiarized himself with the progress made in the construction of the road which will link the AES with the operators' watch shift settlement. In conversations with the workers, specialists, and leaders, he inquired about the organization of labor and of work competitions with truck drivers, power production workers, and representatives of other organizations participating in the construction, and about the road workers' living and service conditions.

The Central Committee secretary familiarized himself with the construction of apartment blocks at Zelenyy Mys settlement, with the performance of public catering enterprises, stores, and the post office, and inspected river boats which have provisionally accomodated workers and specialists who arrived from all parts of the country. Attention was called to the need to hasten the commissioning cultural and service facilities, of public amenities, to invigorate prepartions for the winter season, and to better engage local party and administrative organs in this field.

In a dining room of Chernobyl power workers, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak spoke to people serviced in the dining room, inquired about the quality of foodstuffs, and called the attention of the public catering workers to the need to improve the organization of operations in Chernobyl river port which handles large amounts of freight necessary for eliminating the effects of the accident.

Conversations were held with the government commissions headed by G.G. Vedernikov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman. Issues related to improvements in the work of transport, trade, and consumer service enterprises and organizations were examined. Ya. P. Pogrebnyak was accompanied on his tour by A.Z. Khomich, Transport and Communications Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and V.G. Malomuzh, Kiev Gorkom second secretary.

KYODO: NUCLEAR REACTOR SYSTEM TO BE IMPROVED

OW040425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 4 KYODO -- The Soviet Union plans an improvement project for all graphite reactors, the same type of reactor in the Chernobyl nuclear mishap, a Soviet official told visiting Japanese reporters here Wednesday.

To simplify operation systems of reactors in an effort to avoid human error is the major point of the project, Valeriy Legasov, first deputy director of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute said. For example, experts are now planning to simplify monitoring mechanisms as much as possible to reduce human exhaustion, said Legasov who was also a Soviet representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The No. 1 and No. 2 reactors in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant are now suspended, but operation is likely to be resumed in October or November after the improvements are made, he added. The Chernobyl disaster demonstrated that it is necessary to improve the relationship between systems and operators, Legasov also said. But the mutual relationship between men and systems cannot be entirely automatized, he pointed out, adding that human ability cannot be 100 percent reliable. Legasov called for international cooperation to establish a better relationship between systems and operators in nuclear plants.

VOROTNIKOV, RYZHKOV ATTEND MINISTER'S FUNERAL

LD031824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Today Moscow accompanied Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev on his last journey. He was candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Hero of Socialist Labor and USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production. The Red Banner Hall of the Soviet Army's Central House named after Frunze, where the coffin with the body of the deceased was placed, was decked in mourning. There were numerous wreaths. One of them was from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. On satin cushions were the awards marking Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev's great services to the Soviet State. In the guard of honor were Comrades Vorotnikov, Ryzhkov, Dolgikh, Talyzin and Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations. At the Novodevichiy Cemetery, where Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev was buried, a memorial meeting was held.

Petrishchev Obituary

PM031322 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 September 1986 in its First Edition carries on page 3 the 400-word obituary of USSR Minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev reported in the referent item.

The list of signatories of the obituary is as follows:

"M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.V. Talyzin, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, V.S. Murakhovskiy, L.A. Voronin, V.K. Gusev, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.G. Afonin, Yu.A. Bespalov, V.A. Bykov, N.V. Lemayev, Yu.N. Khristoradnov, N.M. Olshanskiy, V.I. Ovchinnikov, K.M. Dyumayev, A.I. Lukashov, G.A. Merkulov, V.K. Borodin, A.A. Kochetkov, S.Ye. Dorokhin, A.O. Kozhevnikov, N.P. Lomov, R.S. Permyakov, I.Z. Reznichenko, A.A. Svergunenko, V.B. Tardov, B.A. Trusov."

DEMICHEV AT SESSION CRITICIZING MINISTRY MANAGEMENT

LD292143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] At a joint session of the Budget and Planning Commission and the Industrial Commission of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 29 August in the Kremlin, the question of the work of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building on ensuring the growth of production efficiency by introducing new management methods was heard. It was noted that the ministry was one of the first since 1984 to start to carry out the economic experiment, and, on this foundation achieved an increase in production efficiency and output rates. At the same time, this ministry did not undergo a fundamental reorganization of the style and methods of work, did not implement the new economic mechanism, nor use it to increase production.

Specific recommendations were made by the commissions to this ministry and to other ministries and departments on the more effective use of the new management methods and the removal of shortcomings which already exist. Comrade Demichev took part in the session.

DOLGIKH AT MINERS DAY FESTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

LD292205 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive session devoted to the professional holiday, Miners Day, was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Dolgikh; heads of ministries and departments, scientists, production frontrankers; and representatives of the public. A report was delivered by Comrade Shchadov; USSR minister of the coal industry. The country's miners are performing responsible tasks during the current 5-year plan period, it was noted at the session. They have to overcome unfavorable tendencies in the development of the industry which took the form, during the development of the industry which took the form, during the past 10-year period, of a slow-down in the rate of the growth of coal extraction. Miners regard the key to success to be the broad introduction of frontranking equipment and technology and highly productive labor at every work station. The participants in the session gave their assurance that the workers of the industry would apply all their energies, knowledge and experience to the meeting of the targets of the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA PARTY PLENUM

LD302045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party was held in Alma-Ata today. The attention of its participants was focused on ways to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on the work of party, local soviet and economic bodies of the Kazakh SSR to meet the targets of the food program and ensure the accelerated and stable development of livestock farming. The report, delivered by Comrade Kunayev, and other speeches stressed that the phenomena of stagnation in the industry can be explained by great mistakes in management and inertia in the solution of fundamental problems shown by ministries and departments and the party, local soviet and economic bodies of oblasts and rayons. It was decided to prepare specific proposals to ensure as soon as possible the accelerated and stable development of livestock farming.

TEXTILE TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN REPLACED

PM031323 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Aug 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Central Commitee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee was held in Moscow yesterday. The particiants discussed the tasks of trade union organizations and economic leaders in the sector in doveloping socialist competion for the successful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets.

The plenum examined organizational questions. M.G. Dolzhenkova was released from her duties as chairman of the Trade Union Central Committee in connection with her retirement. M.V. Ikharlova was elected chairman of the trade union Central Committee.

Taking part in the plenum's work were N.S. Molchan, chief of a sector at the CPSU Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Section; V. P. Provotorov, secretary of the AUCCTU, and VG. Llyuyev, USSR minister of light industry.

PLANS FOR NEW TRANS-CAUCASIAN RAILROAD REPORTED

LD300158 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- A project for the construction of a railway acrossthe Caucasian range has been endorsed and preparatory work has been started.

The new railway will reduce by a thousand kilometers the carriage of cargoes from the Transcaucasus to the central regions of the country and back. As Georgiy Andronikashvili, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, said in an interview with the newspaper STROITELNAYA GAZETA, the railway is designed to play an important role in the socio-economic development of the areas high in the mountains of Georgia, Checheno-Ingushetia and Northern Ossetia.

The work on the project lasted more than ten years but the idea to build a railway across the Caucasian mountains originated away back in the middle of the 19th century.

The new railway will run across Arkhotskiy Pass. Twenty-two tunnels with an aggregate length of 42 kilometres are to be built on the track. The central part of the construction project will be the Arkhotskiy Pass tunnel, which is going to be more than 23 kilometres long. Seventy-two bridges, tens of motor road and railway overpasses are to be built along the route.

The railway ras been projected by experts of Georgia, Leningrad and other cities of the country. They have carefully studied the possible influence of the railway on the environment with due regard for the requirements for the protection of monuments of history and architecture. The designers permanently consulted archaeologists, who carried out excavations along the route of the future railway.

POWER INDUSTRY MODERNIZATION PLANS CITED

LD012116 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union has started the modernisation of its northernmost aps, the Bilibinskaya nuclear thermoelectric plant (48 megawatts) on the East Siberian Sea Coast, to double the station's capacity and to considerably improve power and heat supply to the vast Chukotka regions, which are poor in power resources.

Vzevolod Orfeyev, a department head with the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Electric Power Development and Electricification, said that they were planning to do away with the current power shortages in the country's Far East, occupying a quarter of Soviet territory, mainly through rapidly increasing the capacity of operation stations, building new ones and relying more heavily on locally-found power resources. The Far East is rich in gas and oil. It accounts for 30 percent of the Soviet Union's proven coal and hydropower resources, but they have so far been underdeveloped.

According to Orfeyev, the capacity of the Neryungrinskaya heat power plant will increase by 70 percent by 1990 and the Blagoveshchensk, Vladivostok and other heat stations are being modernized. "These and other such projects, which use local fuel, are being developed at priority rates. Taking the fact into account, the Soviet Union is boosting coal, oil and gas extraction on Sakhalin, in the Amur region and other places", the department head said.

The Soviet Union is making good use if its hydropower resources. It has built the Kolymskaya, Us-srednikanskaya and the nearly 1.3 million kilowatt Zeyskaya hydropower stations and has started the construction of the dam for the 2 million kilowatt Bureyskaya power project.

Along with generating more electric power, the Zeya complex has lessened the disastrous consequences of frequent floods in the Amur region and made it possible to put dozens of thousands of hectares of alluvial land to agricultural use.

CPSU CC HOSTS OIL EXTTRACTION DISCUSSION

PM031319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of the secretaries of the central committees of union republic communist parties and party kraykoms and obkoms in oil and gas extracting regions, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments, production associations, enterprises, and organizations in the oil and gas industry was held at the CPSU Central Committee 29 August to discuss the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress, to step up the work aimed at extracting more oil and gas condensate, and to successfully fulfill the plan targets for the extraction of hydrocarbons.

The report by V.A. Dinkov, minister of the oil industry; and the speeches by scientists A.L. Yanshin, M.L. Surguchev, I.F. Glumov, L.K. Altunina, and V.N. Shchelkachev; V.M. Lukyanenko, minister of chemical and petroleum machine building; R.M. Khachaturov and V.I. Gusev, general directors of production associations; Yu.A. Spiridonov, secretary of Komi Party Obkom, and a number of other conference participants noted that the work done in this direction by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, and the "Nefteotdacha" intersector scientific and technical complex is not yet in line with present-day demands.

The introduction of new processes to promote improved oil extraction is being delayed owning to the low responsibility shown by a number of ministries and scientific research organizations and their leaders for the fulfillment of set targets and adopted decisions. In a number of places violations of field development techniques are allowed to occur and geological monitoring of the state of productive deposits is poor. The problem of bringing natural bitumens, gas condensate, and petroleum gas into economic circulation is being unsatisfactorily resolved.

There are serious shortcomings in the development of scientific research on the problems of improving production of oil and gas condensate, geophysical work, and the planning and construction of relevant installations. Certain ministries -- including the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers -- are failing to fulfill their targets for the development, assimilation, and delivery of highly productive equipment and effective materials.

In accordance with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the conference of the party and economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts, ministries and departments were instructed to take immediate measures to extensively introduce the achievements of science and technology and to radically improve the state of affairs in the sphere of improving the amount of oil extracted from oil fields. There should be increased demandingness toward leaders of enterprises and organizations to fulfill set tasks in oil extraction by using progressive methods of developing fields and by accelerating the creation and expanding the production of technical means and chemical reagents.

It is necessasry to accelerate developoment of the comprehensive program to ensure fuller extraction of oil and gas condensate and the rational and careful utilization of oil and gas condensate resources. Economic incentives to associations, enterprises, and organizations implementing measures in this direction must be stepped up.

Party committees were instructed to link organizational and political work in labor collectives more closely with the resolution of specific tasks in further intensifying production and boosting oil extraction, to devote greater attention to the training of skilled cadres for these purpose, and to strictly monitor the introduction of new equipment and progressive technologies for developing oil and gas fields.

The conference was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers took party in the conference's work.

ACADEMICIAN AGANBEGYAN DISCUSSES ECONOMY REFORM

AU021241 Rome ANSA in English 1228 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 2 -- The Soviet Union has begun a program to cut back bureaucracy in order "to stimulate its economy," according to Abel Aganbegyan, the most influencial economic advisor to Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in an interview in today's edition of the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA.

In the interview, Aganbegyan said that the economic and productive structure of his nation's economy had to be overhauled since it was too entangled in bureaucratic, ministerial and administrative snags.

"We have decided to cut", Gorbachev's economic 'right hand' said, "entire rings on the system. For example, the administrative structure in the agro-industrial sector occupies 40 percent of the work force. We have set up a single organ, a specific state committee which takes the place of a maze of ministries, offices and committees".

Aganbeyan went on to say the "Sacrifices will have to be made. The meaning of all this is clear: To increase the autonomy of the firms, its duties, self-management, and to give them more rights means to take others away.

The Soviet economic expert did not hide the "painful cost" employees of the ministries and administrations have had to pay for these reforms. He explained that "40" percent have been fired, or at best a part, those older, have retired, another part has gone to work in the country and left the city. They have three months paid to find a new job".

"In the Soviet Union" Aganbegyan underlined, "there does not exist a single industrial sector which is not subject to profound reform. When we speak of production, the key is quality. By 1987, we will greatly reduce the firms and factories which work badly, first by 5 percent, then by 10 and finally by 15 percent and, should this worsen, we will close the plant".

"Our goal" the Kremlin economic advisor said, "is to make our products more competitive on a world level. We have introduced the position of quality control inspector. If findings show that the products made are not acceptable, then we will close the plant for a month to carry out the necessary restructuring. This policy has already been carried out in 42 factories and it is being expanded. If the several hundred plants under examination, dozens will have to be closed down".

SELF-MANAGEMENT, FINANCING ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

LD272324 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; I.A. Voznesenskiy commentary]

[Text] It has been decided to introduce complete financial autonomy at the associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministries of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building; Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; and petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; and at a number of work collectives employed by other industrial ministries as of 1987. Here is a commentary:

[L.A. Voznesenskiy identified by caption] Good day, comrades. The number of enterprises, associations, and ministries which will go over to full financial automy and, as it is now called, self-financing next year is steadily increasing. As you know, this system is based on the experience of its pioneers, the Sumy Scientific Production Association and the Volga Motor Vehicle Works [VAZ]. Facts testify to the efficacy of this system. When the Sumy association went over to the new system in 1985, labor productivity and profits grew twice as fast as in the rest of the industry as a whole. Average cash wages grew almost one-and-a-half times as fast.

What are the basic ingredients of the new system? Under it enterprises are granted real and completely genuine financial autonomy rather than nominal autonomy which is likely to be greatly circumscribed in practice. The rights which they have been given have been put on firm economic footing. The technical, economic and social development of an enterprise is now entirely paid for out of funds earned by the enterprise itself, without recourse to the state budget.

The state budget is only involved in one way now, in the sense that it receives financial contribution from enterprises. Roughly 30 copecks out of every rouble earned in profit by an enterprise are deducted as a contribution to the budget, while the remaining 70 copecks are retained for the running of its own affairs. This and other stable economic norms, laid down beforehand for the whole of the 5-year plan period, are the main ingredients in the Sumy experiment. Such and other features of the experiment have resulted in the collective developing a profound feeling of having a stake in speeding up the development of production, in utilizing the latest achievements of science and technology, in powering production costs, net costs, and in achieving the highest final national economic results at the lowest cost. In other words, the interests of each worker, collective and of the whole of society have converged and become more closely intertwined and precisely this, it seems to be, is the center, the axis, on to which all other social and economic advantages of socialism as a social system are threaded, advantages which so far we are far from using fully.

The Sumy experience is of major importance, not only economically but also socially, and is a matter of principle. The efficacy of the experiment, both economically and socially speaking, can perhaps be enhanced even more if we succeed in uniting more closely both these principles: coordinating self-financing, the broadening of the economic independence of enterprises, with independence within the framework of the plan system of economy -- and while making the maximum use of its potential -- with the development of the organs of self-management at enterprises. In this sense the VAZ experience, where the experiment in the economy, similarly to the Sumy one, has been backed up with the development of organs of self-management, deserves the most intensive study and a wider distribution. So then, self-financing, independence, self-management: these are three factors, by holding on to which, we will ensure the acceleration of social and economic development, first of all in society's main cell, in the labor collective. Taking into account the progressive nature and the efficacy of compete financial autonomy and self-financing, it is planned to consecutively extend these principles to the whole of industry. This means that already now one needs to prepare for this in each collective.

TYPHOON CAUSES DAMAGE, FLOODING IN MARITIME KRAY

LD300939 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Vladivostok, 30 Aug (TASS) -- The sky has become brighter over the Maritime Kray. Typhoon Vera, which arrived here from the southern seas, has once more gone off to stroll around the ocean spaces.

The elements delivered their main strike against the coastal areas of the kray. Winds of hurricane force, together with torrential rain in the Khasanskiy, Nadezhdinskiy, Ussuriyskiy and a number of other rayons in the Maritime Kray brought down poles supporting power transmission and communications lines and caused flooding. Dozens of bridges have been carried away on the river Razdolnaya. Communication among several settlements has been interrupted. The level of the water, which has risen by 5.5 meters in small mountain rivers, continues to rise despite the end of the rain. The floods are covering an increasingly large areas. Large areas of agricultural land, situated in the central part of the Maritime Kray,have been flooded. About 40,000 hectares of vegetable plantings and fields with grain are beneath raging torrents. Dozens of villages have been cut off from the world.

CSA REPORT ON FIELD WORK PROGRESS ISSUED

LD032059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] We have just received the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] report on the progress of various field work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the beginning of September, grain and bean crops in the country had been cut from almost 79,000,000 hectares of fields. They have been threshed on 91 percent of this area. Over the last week, grains have on average been gathered in from almost 2 million hectares daily. The report put together by the statisticians shows that in the last few days the rate of harvesting has been highest in Udmurtia and in Kemerovo and Turgay oblasts. The harvest is really only beginning at the moment in North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav and Omsk Oblasts. Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes everywhere are selling grain to the state. The first million tons of grain came into the state granaries from the fields of Altay today. [Passage omitted]

Maize for grain is also being harvested in the country. It has been threshed on 369,000 hectares, mainly in the Central Asian republics. Mass threshing of sunflower is beginning in a number of areas. This work is in progress in the South of Ukraine, in Moldavia and in North Caucasus. Serious violations of the technology were committed on many farms of Krasnodar Kray at the start of the harvest of the seeds for oil, we were informed at the USSR Gosagroprom; the threshing drums of the combines were not properly adjusted, and this led to losses.

The harvest of a number of late, interrow crops is now beginning, such as cotton and sugar beet. Three-fourths of the work on flax plantations has been completed, and they are close to completion of flax-pulling in Ukraine and Belorussia. Lifting of potatoes is proceeeding faster than in recent years, but the mass work on these plantations is still to come.

By the beginning of September about one-third of the winter crop area had been sown. Among the oblasts which are close to completion of this work are Kalinin, Kuybyshev Oblasts and the Tatar Autonomous Republic. Mass ploughing of winter fallows for the spring sowing of next year is in progress in the country.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 2-3 SEP REPORTED

LD040325 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 2-3 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

2 September

Grain crop harvesting is ending in Mordovia, as is sowing. Rye and wheat have been sown on 280,000 hectares, which is about 90 percent of the area to be sown. (0200)

Selective cotton harvesting has started in southern Uzbekistan. (0200)

Chuvash farmers have delivered 221,000 tons of grain crops to state granaries, more than the plan. (0400)

Potato-lifting started in Orel Oblast: It occupies an area of almost 40,000 hectares. (0400)

Grain crops here have been cut and threshed on the first 10,000 hectares in Tuva ASSR. (0600)

Bashkir ASSR: over 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to state granaries. Grain crops have been threshed on half of the area. (0630)

The statistics service of Tajikistan has today compiled the first summary this year on the progress of raw cotton procurement. Selective picking of the crop is proceeding for the moment in southern rayons. In coming days farms in other cotton-growing regions of the republic will also begin picking: cotton-picking combine harvesters will go out into the fields, and then the picking rates will increase sharply. It has been decided to pick and sell to the state 910,000 tons of cotton in Tajikistan this year. (0800)

Mass sowing of winter crops on almost 2 million hectares has started on the fields of the republic. (1330)

Farmers in Tula Oblast have handed over to the state barns their half-millionth metric ton of grain. They have grown 60,000 tons of grains above their socialist pledges. (1400)

Lifting of sugar-beet has begun in the Ukraine and the Central Non-Chernozem oblasts of the RSFSR. Selective picking of cotton has begun in southern Uzbekistan. The first raw cotton has reached reception points. Mass lifting of potatoes has begun in the Non-Chernozem Zone and on many farms of the Volga valley. The harvest of grain crops is ending there. Meanwhile, winter sowing is taking place. (2000)

Over 15,000 tons of cotton have so far been gathered in Tajikistan. (2300)

3 September

Grain crops have been harvested in the fields on nearly 79 million hectares. The main work is currently being done in the Urals, Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. A good crop has been produced on the huge fields here, and everywhere there is the possibility of not only fulfilling but also exceeding plan tasks for the sale of grain crops to the state. Last week grain was harvested on an area exceeding 10 million hectares. (1000)

Grain and pulse crops have been cut on an area of 78.8 million hectares in the USSR. Most of the cut grain has been threshed. Fodder procurement is continuing. Around 69 million tons of hay has been procured. Winter crops have been sown on an area of 13.7 million hectares. A total of 68.9 million tons of hay, and 68.4 million tons of haylage have been procured; 5.1 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated fodder have been procured. Fallow fields have been plowed over an area exceeding 25 million hectares. (1300)

In the south of the European USSR sunflower harvesting has begun, and the weather is favorable. Grain crops have been mown on 79 million hectares. The gap between cutting and threshing is relatively small, although in many eastern areas where the gathering in of the harvest is just being mounted only half a mown crop has been threshed. Grain harvesting is proceeding at a rapid rate in Altay Kray, the autonomous republics of the Volga valley, and and Turgay and a number of other oblasts in north Kazakhstan. The grain is ripening somewhat later than usual in West Siberia. By and large the winter sowing is going more rapidly than last year. In Siberia and a number of central oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone, however, much work remains to be done despite the fact that the optimum period for sowing is already passing. Kalinin Oblast is one of those where the winter sowing situation has improved this year: Here the work on the winter fields has practically been completed. (1800)

Grain has been threshed on 10 million hectares in Kazakhstan, which is 55 percent of the area sown to cereals. (2004)

Altay Kray: The millionth metric ton of grain has been delivered to elevators. The harvest here is proceeding in a more organized fashion than in previous years. Grain has been mown on almost four-fifths of the area. There are, however, many farms where the windrows are being gathered and threshed slowly. (2230)

CSA HARVEST PROGRESS DATA FOR RSFSR CITED

LD031729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Data on progress of the harvest and other field work on farms of the RSFSR has been released. The statistical report notes that grain and bean crops have been reaped on 46,5000 hectares. This is over 70 percent of the total sown area. Over the past week the rates of reaping were the highest since the start of harvesting. It was carried out on almost 8,000,000 hectares. The harvest is going fairly rapidly in Orenburg Oblast. It has started (?steadily) in Altay Kray where 45 percent of the grain crops have now been threshed. But in West Siberia the grain crops are ripening somewhat later than usual, and rains are not favoring high rates of harvesting. At present in Kemerovo Oblast grain crops have been cut on 34 percent of the area, in Novosibirsk Oblast on 12 percent, and in Omsk Oblast on 6 percent. In East Siberia the farmers of Irkutsk Oblast, where one-third of the harvest has been completed, are closest of all to completion of the harvest. In Chita Oblast, however, where conditions are approximately the same, only 25 percent of the sown crops have been reaped, and only one-third of them threshed. Such a gap betwen reaping and threshing is considered by specialists to be impermissible.

Winter sowing is also proceeding in the country. Fifty-four percent of the area allocated to winter sowing has been occupied. This work is going slowly in Siberia, where the sowing time is already drawing to a close.

'CONCERN' AROUSED BY RSFSR CSA HARVEST REPORT

LD031718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Station Commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] The latest RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report, which was compiled today, indicates that grain remains to be harvested on one-third of the sown area in the RSFSR. Of late the rate of reaping and threshing has been quite high. However I would like to speak in more detail about a section of the statistical report which can only cause concern. A comparison of figures shows that harvesting is going too slowly in a number of major regions. This can only lead to substantial losses.

Let us take Bashkiria, for example, where half the grain has been harvested. Much more has been harvested in neighboring oblasts and autonomous republics. Special mention has to be made of bean crops. It is gratifying to note that farms have increased the areas on which they are sown in recent years. But the attitude to these valuable forage crops has not changed everywhere. The vegetation period is shorter than that of grain crops. Therefore, they should, of course, be harvested earlier. But in Vladimir Oblast only 27 percent of them have been threshed, in Kirov Oblast 34 percent, in Kalinin Oblast 8 percent and in Yaroslavl a mere 5 percent. Mass reaping of maize is taking place. A lot of this also remains in the fields still. And, last night, the temperature had already fallen as low as minus 6 degrees in the Urals and in Siberia.

There is also serious concern about the sunflower situation. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes are still suffering great losses because of the excessive dampness of seeds.

Serious steps have been taken to improve drying facilities. But this year sunflowers ripened in favorable conditions in southern RSFSR. The dampness of the grains is minimal. But the farms were not even prepared for this. In Krasnodar Kray sunflowers have already been harvested on a substantial area, but the seeds were damaged during threshing. They cannot be stored. They need immediate treatment. This happened because the threshing drums of combines were not regulated properly. They were revolving too fast for dry seeds. This mistake must be borne in mind in other sourthern regions where the harvest is only just starting.

Tomorrow we plan to tell our listeners about what the Krasnodar Kray agro-industrial sector is doing to rectify the situation as regards the oilseed harvest.

CC OFFICIALS ATTEND NOVOSIBIRSK CONFERENCE

LD301724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpts] A zonal conference on issues relating to the work of the agroindustrial complex has been held in Novosibirsk. Leaders of party and local soviet bodies, agroindustrial committees, bread products directorates of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in the Urals and Siberia, and scientists were invited. Their working day began in the fields and farms of the front-running Bolshevik Kolkhoz in Ordynskiy Rayon. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers conducted and spoke at the conference. A report was delivered by Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee.

At the center of attention were the gathering of the harvest, grain deliveries to state reserves, fodder procurement, and preparing livestock for winter. [passage omitted]

Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee also spoke at the conference. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee; Kapustyan, deputy head of the agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and leaders of ministries and departments took part in the conference.

UKRAINIAN CP CC ON FODDER PROCUREMENT MOTIVATION

AU020954 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on organization of the working people's political and economic education in the school year 1986-87, and has endorsed a working plan for the implementation of this decision. The plan specifies concrete measures for the republic's Communists and working people to study the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, as well as to cultivate among all cadres the ability to think and act in a new way, and to successfully accomplish the tasks for the restructuring and acceleration of socioeconomic development.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on the shortcomings in the organization of fodder procurement at farms in Zhitomir and Kharkov Oblasts.

The decision notes that party and administrative organs and agro-industrial committees in these oblasts have organized in an unsatisfactory manner the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the need to fully provide farms with high-quality fodder produced by themselves. The gathering of first-cut hay took 2-3 times longer than the optimum. Stocks of procured coarse and juicy fodder are significantly smaller than last year, no proper attention has been paid to advanced technologies and to improvement in the quality of fodder, and poor use has been made of reserves to replenish fodder resources. The obkoms and raykoms, the oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the oblast agro-industrial administrations and rayon associations do not adhere to principle in assessing the serious shortcomings in the organization of fodder production, and do not take appropriate measures to remedy the situation which has emerged.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has called the attention of Comrades V.N. Yamchinskiy and A.S. Maselskiy, respective chairmen of Zhitomir and Kharkov Oblispolkoms, and of Comrades I.A. Lazyuta and I.F. Kalantay, obkom secretaries to the unsatisfactory organizational work in the area of fodder procurements, and the low exactingness that party committees and executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies show toward the leaders of agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes with regard to fully meeting the coarse and juicy fodder needs of stockbreeding.

In its decision, the Central Committee also notes a significant lag incurred in fodder procurement by farms in Kiev, Kirovograd, Sumy, and Chernigov Oblasts. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested obkoms and oblispolkoms in these and other oblasts to take immediate steps to eliminate the shortcomings, and to mobilize labor collectives to utilize existing reserves for increasing fodder procurements.

There has been an examination of ways to make wages and material incentives paid to workers at the republic's enterprises and organizations more dependent on final results. It was noted that the work performed in this direction had had a positive impact on production effectiveness, particularly at enterprises and organizations that have switched over to new management conditions.

At the same time, the practice adopted at many enterprises in the payment of wages and bonuses frequently fails to attain its main objective -- to motivate high final results. Egalitarianism in remuneration still has not been eliminated.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the republic's Ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms to take effective steps to further improvement of production and labor organization, to perfect wages and incentives, and to radically improve labor norm setting. The Ukrainian Trade Union Council, oblast and the republic's trade union councils have been advised to increase the role of labor collectives in settling questions related to wages and material incentives.

The Central Committee has obligated party obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and basic organizations to ensure that party policy is steadily implemented in the sphere of wages and incentives. Tasks have been set for organizing a resolute struggle against unearned incomes, against undeserved material and moral incentives.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHINGS OF COSMOS SATELLITES

Cosmos-1775 Reported

LD040736 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep 86 (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1775, was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday for continuation of space research.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of rotation -- 90.4 minutes; apogee -- 405 km; perigee -- 216 km; inclination of orbit -- 70.3 degrees. The equipment set up on the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1776 Launched

LD040727 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0712 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1776, was launched in the Soviet Union on 3 September 1986.

Set up on board the satellite is scientific equipment intended for continuation of space research.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of rotation -- 94.5 minutes; maximum distance from earth's surface -- 521 km; minimum distance from earth's surface -- 478 km; inclination of orbit -- 74 degrees. The equipment set up on board the satellite is functioning normally.

SCIENTIST COMMENTS ON RIVER DIVERSION ISSUE

PM031343 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Second Edition p 4

[Article by M. Lemeshev, doctor of economic sciences and UN expert on the environment, under the rubric "Scientist's Commentary on Published Resolution": "The Rivers Will Not Flow Backward"]

[Text] At the beginning of the seventies some scientists and specialists in the water resources sphere advanced the idea of diverting part of the flow of the northern and Siberian rivers into the country's southern regions. The initial appraisals spoke of the expediency of large-scale redistribution of water resources. The Volga, North Caucasus, and Central Asia regions were in dire need of water. The USSR Ministry of Water Resources and Land Reclamation was given the task of drawing up appropriate plans.

Gradually the idea of diverting the water was given flesh and blood: Canal routes were marked on maps, pumping stations planned, and river channels altered (in the event of the plan being carried out some rivers would have had their flow reversed). As the likely consequences of diverting the water became clearer the scientists -- geologists, ecologists, and archeologists -- began talking about the danger of the global impact on nature. The question of the plan's economic viability also arose.

Central Asia does indeed have a water shortage. But why does it arise, after all, the Amudarya and Syrdarya carry around 100 cubic kilometers of water a year. Surely this gigantic flow can meet the farmers needs? But the hitch is that not all the moisture reaches the fields. Two-thirds of the main and distribution canals have no impermeable lining, with the result that almost 40 percent of the water is lost. The water is absorbed in the soil, causing salinization, a rise in groundwater, and swamping of fertile land. The situation is made worse by the fact that the methods of irrigation themselves are deficient. The fields are supplied with water during the day, when evaporation is particularly intense. As a result around 70 percent of the water intended for irrigation is currently being lost.

According to the plan, these losses were to be made up by a canal 2,500 kilometers long, up to 200 meters wide, and up to 16 meters deep. Along it the Ob would supply Central Asia with 27 cubic kilometers of water. The construction of canal would have cost tens of billions of rubles. But, in the opinion of many economists, the introduction of more rational water management -- strengthening the canal channels, the utilization of special irrigation equipment, and the choice of optimal irrigation procedures -- would be much more effective. Switching to such water management would not only eliminate the water shortage but would also come out considerably cheaper than building a canal. That is why the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, deeming it inexpedient to continue further planning work connected with diverting part of the flow of the rivers of Siberia into Central Asia and Kazakhstan, has instructed the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, other relevant ministries, and the Councils of Ministers of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan to draw up a comprehensive program to develop the republics' productive forces for the period through the year 2010 in light of the prevailing demographic and water resources situation.

In addition to the Siberian rivers, it was also planned to divert northern rivers to the south of the European part of the country. Initially the diverted water was intended to maintain the level of the Caspian Sea. But while the plan was being drawn up the level of the Caspian itself began to rise. Its waters even began to pose a threat to the territories along its shores. It was then decided to alter the aim of the plan -- the northern water was to be used to irrigate the North Caucasus' unique chernozem soil. But precipitation on the territory of that region's steppe zone amounts to 400-500 millimeters a year, which, given correct agriculture techniques, makes it possible to achieve guaranteed good harvests. This is corroborated by the work experience of many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and entire rayons. Moreover, overirrigation of chernozem soil can also have deleterious results: A rapid rise in the level of salinated groundwater and breakdown of the soil layer. For example, between 40 to 50 percent of the irrigated land in Rostov Oblast has already become salinated and virtually lost its natural fertility. The use of northern river water would only exacerbate the critical situation of this previously productive arable land. Economists have drawn a further conclusion. The cost of carrying out the plan would not have been met by the anticipated increase in agricultural output. The diversion would have resulted in an increase of agricultural output of only 3-4 percent, and that only after the year 2000. These conclusions also formed the basis of the party and government resolution to halt work. The resources released will be directed toward land reclamation work in the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone and expanding the work of modernizing irrigation systems in the Volga River valley. These funds will make it possible to combat soil erosion more extensively; to develop soil-conserving afforestation; liming of acidic soils; application of gypsum to alkaline soils; the construction of roads, elevators, warehouses, and enterprises for the processing of agricultural products; and to build accommodations, schools, hospitals, and cultural and consumer facilities in the countryside.

The adopted resolution has reflected yet another aspect of our life today -- the party's constant desire to consult with the people and put up for public discussion major problems of political and economic importance for the country.

Indeed the question of whether it is necessary to divert the northern Siberian rivers was widely discussed in the press. Not only scientists, writers, economists, and public figures expressed their opinion, hundreds of ordinary people considered it their civic duty to share their misgivings and anxieties too. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA published several items on the problems of diverting the rivers and received more than 4,000 responses asking that the advantages and disadvantages of diverting the water be weighed again. The adopted resolution reflects the opinion of the broadest sections of the public.

RESEARCHER CITED ON NUCLEAR FUSION DEMONSTRATION PLANT

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[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- Work is entering the final stage at the Moscow-based Igor Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy to build a so-called demonstration plant for controlled nuclear fusion, called Tokamak-15.

Well-known Soviet researcher Boris Kadomtsev, a member of Academy of Sciences of the USSR, said in a comment on the nuclear fusion process as offering much promise for the power industry:

"Its effectiveness can be illustrated with the following example: a one-million kilowatt electric power station needs 750 tons of coal or 400 tons of oil to operate for a day and a comparable nuclear power plant needs a daily 250 grams of uranium-235.

"But all this can be replaced by just 34 grams of heavy hydrogen or deuterium, a fuel readily available everywhere, whose resources are practically inexhaustible. It is, for example, found even in sea water.

"Thermonuclear reactors are also much safer than nuclear ones, while producing much less radioactive wastes.

"Mastering thermonuclear fusion, therefore, will help solve the energy problem for centuries to come."

Work on Tokamak-15, involving more than 100 Soviet factories, is now nearing completion and scientists hope to start experiments on it in the late 80's, according to Kadomtsev.

"The problem of controlled thermonuclear fusion is being solved for the benefit of all mankind and so it would be natural to tackle it by the effort of the entire world community," Kadomtsev said. He recalled in this connection that it was the Soviet Union to have initiated the "Intor" project to build an international reactor.

A task force of experts from a number of European countries, the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan had been set up with this aim at the International Atomic Energy Agency, Kadomtsev added. He said that the international Tokamak was not a commerical reactor and that its thermal capacity of 50 megawatts was comparatively small. "But is on this plant that the possibility of generating power through controlled nuclear fusion is to be demonstrated," he said.